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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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GREAT BRITAIN STUBBORN

Venezuela Must Yield Boundaries of Cuyuni and Auracura.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS

Sensational Rumors of Preparation at the Washington Navy Yard Gunshops Are Disproved by the Facts.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Globe publishes a note saying that, as the British ultimatum to Venezuela has not yet reached its destination, it is not considered desirable to publish any of its details. It is proper to state, however, that the document is worded in terms of firmness and force.

The communication, The Globe also says, was not transmitted through any representative of Venezuela in England, diplomatic relations between the two countries having been broken off some years ago and no longer existing.

The note further says that the ultimatum informs the Government of Venezuela that the Government of Great Britain will not permit any overstepping by Venezuela of the boundaries marked by the course of the Cuyuni and Auracura Rivers.

Great Britain, however, expresses willingness to submit to arbitration the question of other territories in dispute beyond that limit.

The announcement of the ultimatum contained in the note published in The Globe is officially authorized.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that the ultimatum will be presented through Señor Rodriguez, Venezuelan Consul in London.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that, should it be decided by the Government to take naval action against Venezuela, the movement would be confided to Vice Admiral James Elphinstone Erskine, in command of the North American and West Indian squadron. The disposition of his fleet at the time of his last communication with the Admiralty, Navy Department, in Whitehall, was as follows:

Crescent at Halifax, Canada at Barbadoes, Magicienne, Tartar, and Rambler at the Bermudas; Mohawk and Tourmaline at Jamaica; Partridge at the Bahamas, and Cleopatra, Pelican, and Buzzard in Newfoundland waters.

The St. James's Gazette, in an article on the situation of the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, says: "The United States Government has serious grievances of its own against Venezuela, and it would best become its position as a great civilized power to join in bringing these Spanish-Indian barbarians to order. A good lesson given to Venezuela would be equally profitable to both the United States and England. The co-operation of the United States would also be humane, since it would have a tendency to make the lesson bloodless, convincing the Venezuelans of the folly of resistance."

The Westminster Gazette says: "Venezuela, like Nicaragua, after much fuss, will probably prove to be small beer. No doubt the less scrupulous of the New-York papers will talk big about what they are going to do with the loin's tail, but Great Britain and the United States are not going to be set by the ears by a pack of Venezuelans."

The Globe says: "Even if the Monroe doctrine was an axiom of international law, it could have no bearing upon our dispute with Venezuela. Its widest application can only be held to insist that no European power shall effect a fresh lodgment in America, so it does not affect the decision of England not to allow Venezuela to occupy part of the colony of British Guiana."

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow say: "It is little to the credit of diplomacy that the Venezuelan question has been so long unsettled. The most serious aspect of the question is not so much in Venezuela as in the United States. There are many signs that public opinion in the latter country may be greatly disturbed by the British demand for reparation, complicated by the boundary claim. The dispute will need to be managed with the greatest tact and good temper by both sides, both by the respective Governments and by the press."

The paper refers to Trinidad, and continues: "In each case we have to consider public sentiment in the United States and set an example of moderation and self-control, without which it will be difficult to bring these irritating disputes to a happy issue."

In a leading article to-morrow The Times will give the details of the Anglo-Venezuelan dispute, and will add:

"Lord Salisbury's ultimatum has not come a moment too soon. It is plain that our fellow-countrymen in Guiana can have no security whatever if unprovoked insolence of this kind is overlooked. When the facts are understood we cannot suppose that either the Monroe doctrine or any arguments advanced by Venezuela can obscure the merits of our contention."

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Le Figaro, alluding to the Venezuela dispute, expresses the opinion that the system of issuing ultimatums, which is now becoming a habit with Great Britain, may be greatly prejudicial to the general peace.

Le Soir approves of the British attitude toward Venezuela, and says that France will be compelled to imitate her to secure the equitable settlement of several questions. The paper contends that there is a tendency in the United States to abuse the Monroe doctrine.

WASHINGTON'S NAVY YARD WORK.

President Cleveland Will Sustain the Monroe Doctrine Against England.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—There was a report in circulation here to-night that the force of men at the Washington Navy Yard gunshops had been divided into three shifts, and that work was being prosecuted day and night on guns designed for the warships. All sorts of warlike rumors, with the Venezuelan boundary question as a foundation, grew out of this statement.

Capt. Sampson, chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, whose attention was directed to the report, says that it was made out of whole cloth; that only 700 men were now employed at the yard, and that their hours of labor had not been changed. There are hundreds of unfinished guns now in the shops.

Owing to decreased appropriations by the last Congress the work of gun construction has been seriously impeded. It would require much more money than is now available to enable the Ordnance Bureau to meet an emergency demand for the completion of all the guns.

The circulation given to the false report illustrates the feeling in Washington that trouble is apt to grow out of the contention between Great Britain and Venezuela. The fact that Secretary Olney did not start for Atlanta to-night with the President and the other members of the Cabinet is believed to be significant of the interesting condition of the Venezuelan boundary question.

The reason given for Mr. Olney's failure to join the Presidential party is regarded in official circles as purely a diplomatic one. Particulars of the British ultimatum to Venezuela are looked for at any moment, and it would not be satisfactory to the President to have them come in the absence from his post of the Secretary of State.

The fact that at the State Department the strictest silence is maintained regarding the situation in Venezuela adds to the mystification of the public regarding the attitude of the Administration. The news of Mr. Olney's note to Ambassador Bayard came in a round-about way, and then nearly two months after it was written, and its contents have not been revealed except in a general way.

It is believed in Washington that the Administration stands unequivocally for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and that the action of the British Foreign Office in sending an ultimatum to Venezuela, thus ignoring the position of the United States, is calculated to bring from the President an expression which Great Britain cannot possibly misconstrue.

Those who are annoyed by the silence of the State Department find comfort in the fact that Congress soon will be in session, for it is taken for granted that the President will be requested, as soon as the session begins, to lay the facts concerning the Venezuelan trouble before that body.

BAYARD ON THE SITUATION.

He Has Heard Nothing of Britain's Project from Salisbury.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish an interview with Ambassador Bayard, in which the American representative says that he knows nothing of Great Britain's action in the Venezuelan matter beyond what he has read in the newspapers.

His last mission was to effect, if possible, in a friendly spirit and with all good intention on the part of the United States, the resumption of those negotiations on the frontier questions that were so abruptly stayed last year. He had brought this matter before Lord Salisbury, who listened to his arguments with the best spirit.

The United States, Mr. Bayard declares, is only desirous of bringing about a peaceful reopening of the boundary question between Venezuela and Guiana. With regard to the delay of Lord Salisbury in answering his last attempt at reconciliation, Mr. Bayard says that the Prime Minister had been abroad spending a holiday. Since his return, he has doubtless been very busy at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Bayard is, however, momentarily expecting an answer. The many disputes that had arisen between the United States and Venezuela, Mr. Bayard says, have always been amicably arranged by boards of concillation, and he does not see why the same plan should not be adopted by Great Britain and Venezuela.

Vice Admiral Erskine Surprised.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Oct. 21.—Vice Admiral Erskine saw a press dispatch to-night stating that there was a probability of the North American and West Indian squadrons being ordered to Venezuela. He said he knew nothing whatever about it, and that the dispatch was the first intimation that had come to him.

POISONED BY IVY AND DIED

Mr. Scott Picked Its Brilliant Leaves While in the Woods with His Children—They Escaped Injury.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Ephraim Scott of 28 Le Count Place, died at his home this morning, after nearly three weeks of severe suffering, which originated from ivy poisoning. The immediate cause of death was eczema.

Mr. Scott went into the woods with his two young children three weeks ago yesterday. The place where they strolled is known here as Jerusalem. It is only a short distance from the village. Poison ivy grows there in great profusion. The ivy leaves turn gold and crimson with the very earliest frosts, and the first thing the children noticed in the woods were the vines running along the stone walls. The bright colors attracted them at once, because the leaves on most of the trees and shrubs were still green. The children at once asked their father to be allowed to gather the vines and take them home. Mr. Scott consented, and helped the children select the brightest sprigs. Bunches of the vine were carried home.

Charles Scott, Mr. Scott's older son, when he reached home, and saw the ivy, at once told his father that the vine was poison. Mr. Scott, however, felt no alarm. The poison began to take effect Monday morning in the usual way, on the hands. It did not cause serious trouble to the children. Mr. Scott's hands, however, became very badly affected, and in two days erysipelas developed, and spread over the arms. The erysipelas in turn gave way to eczema. Mr. Scott's sufferings became intense, and continued until his death this morning.

Mr. Scott was an Englishman. He came to this country about thirty years ago. He had lived in New-Rochelle two years and a half, and was a publisher, with an office in West Twenty-third Street, New-York. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and had many warm friends here. He was a member of the New-York Council, Royal Arcanum. He was fifty-six years old.

MRS. HICKMAN WAS TOO INQUISITIVE

Tried on Handcuffs, and Had to Wear Them All Day and Part of the Night.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Hickman, wife of Constable Richard Hickman of this village, went about in the house all day yesterday unable to do her household work or get meals for her family, and retired last night without making the customary preparations because she was handcuffed, and thus rendered helpless.

Constable Hickman purchased a new and improved pair of handcuffs a few days ago. When he left home yesterday morning to go to the city on business he left the handcuffs on the bureau in his room.

Mrs. Hickman espied the glimmering instruments shortly after he had gone, and picked them up to examine them. She slipped one of them over one of her wrists, and soon encircled her other wrist with the other cuff. The cuffs are tightened with a ratchet arrangement, and Mrs. Hickman, being desirous to learn how the things worked, tightened them. She afterward endeavored to take them off, but could not. They were locked.

She called a child in from the street, and sent for a neighbor, who she thought would know how to open the handcuffs. He told her they could not be opened without the key, and she would be obliged to wait until her husband returned home.

When Mr. Hickman returned from the city on a late train he found his wife sleeping with her hands chained together, and, after an explanation, took the key out of his pocket and released her.

He said: "How lucky it was that I did not go on my proposed gunning trip South."

The Texas Coming to Brooklyn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—After careful consideration of the advisability of docking the new battleship Texas at the Norfolk Navy Yard, Secretary Herbert has decided that the naval dry dock there is not suitable for the purpose, and he has accordingly ordered the vessel to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the docking will be done. The Texas was recently ordered to go into the Norfolk dock, where she had been twice before actual completion, but the naval constructor at the navy yard informed the Navy Department that the Texas was so much deeper in the water since taking on her armament that he was of the opinion that she could not get into the dock. Investigation caused the department to coincide with this view, and the orders have therefore been changed.

Target Practice at Willet's Point.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Oct. 21.—Practice with heavy ordnance was begun to-day at Fort Schuyler, the station of the Second Artillery.

Targets floating in Pelham Bay at ranges varying from one to three miles are the marks at which the shots from the cannon in the fort are directed.

"DEAD LINE" TAKEN AWAY

Thieves Can Now Visit the Wall Street District at Will.

POLICE CANNOT PREVENT THEM

Magistrate Mott Makes a Decision in the Case of Henry Murphy Which Puts an End to the Old System.

Bankers and brokers in the purlieus of Wall Street will be interested in knowing that the "dead line" in which they placed so much confidence exists no more, and that they are now as liable to invasion by a gang of thieves as in the old days were the ordinary mortals who did business north of Liberty Street. Acting Chief Conlin says the line never existed. However that may be, it doesn't exist now.

Henry Murphy is one who broke it down. Murphy is "well known to the police," or, in other words, is regarded as an habitual criminal. He grew bold, and Saturday he wandered down to Pine and Williams Streets. What his intentions were is a secret known only to himself. His acts certainly were not very bad, for he was simply loafing along the street when Detective O'Connell of the Central Office spied him.

Detective O'Connell had known of the "dead line" in the old days, and had not heard of any change in it. So he promptly placed Murphy under arrest and lugged him off to the Central Office.

Murphy did not like that. He felt that his rights as a free and independent American citizen were being abridged without due process of law. So, contrary to the usual routine, he made a decided protest when he was taken into the Tombs Police Court Sunday. Magistrate John O. Mott was on the bench. He had heard of the dead-line, too, but as a lawyer he had been unable to find any reference to it in any of the statutes of the State or the city ordinances.

As soon as the case was called, Murphy began his protest.

"It's an outrage, your Honor," he said. "I wasn't doing nothing at all but just walking down the street, when O'Connell comes up and grabs me. It ain't right. That fellow's Captain has ordered him and all the rest of the detectives to arrest me on sight. And I never done nothing. I'm as innocent as your Honor, and I'll swear it—"

Here Magistrate Mott cut him off in his speech and questioned Detective O'Connell, who admitted that Murphy was doing nothing out of the way when arrested, but had merely transgressed the unwritten law of crossing the "dead-line" of Liberty Street.

On this evidence Murphy was set free. But he was not satisfied with that. He wanted vindication, and lots of it. So he recommenced his plaint to Magistrate Mott. He wanted O'Connell removed from the police force, and a few other things, but was finally dismissed with the advice to sue for false arrest if he thought his feelings or reputation had been badly damaged.

Magistrate Mott's action was a small thing, but it put an end to the "dead-line." Hereafter theives can wander of their own sweet will, provided some detective doesn't forget about the Magistrate's ruling and arrest them.

"There never was any 'dead line,'" said Acting Chief Conlin, in speaking of the matter yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "It is utterly preposterous to suppose that we could say to thieves: 'In this part of the town you may steal and rob if you don't get caught, but in that part you set foot at your peril.' Such a thing is nonsense. This talk of the 'dead line' being placed at Liberty Street was manufactured by the newspapers. When I first came into office the papers said I intended to move the dead line north to Fourteenth Street, so as to include some of the big institutions that have moved north of Liberty Street. That made me laugh.

"My orders to my men were to arrest every habitual criminal when found in any neighborhood that made it probable that he was there for the purpose of robbery. If they have, among themselves, established Liberty Street as a line which thieves cannot cross, they have transgressed my orders.

"The law gives us the right to arrest any habitual criminal at sight. That is, any man or woman who has been convicted of crime and whom we do not believe to have reformed. It also gives us the right to go to their houses at any time of the day or night and search as we see fit, without the formality of a warrant. So far as our power over habitual criminals goes, we can arrest them whenever and wherever we please, and take them before a magistrate to be remanded. Of course, to secure their punishment for crime we must have proof of their complicity in it, but the power to arrest and detain them remains with us.

"I do not recognize the Wall Street region as the only one to be guarded. It is absurd to say that no man who ever stole anything shall set foot below Liberty Street. Suppose he was on a street car and should be carried across this alleged 'dead line.' Is that his fault? Suppose he should have innocent purposes in wanting to go to that part of the city. Is it right that we should arrest him as soon as he passes Liberty Street?

"It is foolish to talk about a 'dead line.' Thieves will be arrested whenever one of them who is known is found acting in a suspicious manner in a neighborhood where it is not likely that he would be unless for purposes of theft. If that is a 'dead line,' the whole of New-York is surrounded by one."

"The law knows no district in which habitual criminals or suspected men are forbidden to go. The police have the power to arrest known thieves on suspicion when the occasion warrants, but they cannot establish boundaries within which their power is greater than in another. I have read of the 'dead line' in the newspapers, and have heard it talked of, as has nearly every one else, but so far as my rulings in court go, none exists. It may be of practical benefit to some to have all criminals forbidden to enter any special neighborhood and so influenced that they would obey. It would be of still greater benefit if the thieves could be prevented, altogether, from stealing. But so far as the law goes, the thief has as much right to walk south of Liberty Street as he has to travel north of it.

In this particular case Murphy was arrested without there being any evidence that he contemplated any crime. The policeman did not claim that the man was doing anything wrong. He merely said that he knew Murphy to be a criminal, and found him in the banking district, so he arrested him. The only thing left for me to do was to set the man free. I am appointed to carry out the law, and I can go no further than the law goes. Under the law the man was guiltless of offense, so I gave him his freedom.

"The decision was no different from others I have made, and if in the past I have punished men arrested south of Liberty Street, it was because there was evidence against them to warrant the action."

ASTONISHED BY SNOWSTORMS

The Unseasonable Visitors Appear in New-York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts Unexpectedly.

WEST POINT, Oct. 21.—The weather has become exceedingly Wintry here during the last forty-eight hours. The thermometer dropped 20° yesterday morning, and snow began falling this morning shortly after daybreak. The leaves, which have clung tenaciously to their branches until this late season, are now dropping in clouds, and old weather "sharps" predict a severe Winter.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 21.—There was a light fall of snow in this city this noon. Along the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, in the Catskills, the storm was more severe, and snow fell to the depth of an inch.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Eight and three-tenths inches of snow fell here last night. Many shade and fruit trees were broken down by the weight of the snow, which is fast disappearing.

NUNDA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—A violent windstorm visited this place Saturday night, blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour, bringing a snowstorm, and Sunday there was six inches on the ground.

WINSTED, Conn., Oct. 21.—One-eighth of an inch of snow fell throughout western Connecticut this morning. Thermometer, 15°.

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn., Oct. 21.—A little snowstorm visited this place this morning. The temperature was low, but the snow melted rapidly.

SANDWICH, Mass., Oct. 21.—The approach of Winter was evidenced this morning by quite a heavy fall of snow. Along the coast the fall was light, but in the interior villages it came down in blinding clouds. Cranberry picking on many of the bogs was in progress, and never before in the history of cranberry culture had pickers been obliged to suspend work on account of a snowstorm. The oldest inhabitants say that a snowstorm at this time of the year was never known to occur before to-day.

NORTHFIELD TO VOTE BY MACHINE

Expected that Returns Which Have Been Regarded with Suspicion Will Now Be Satisfactory.

STAPLETON, S. I., Oct. 21.—A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County was held here this afternoon to consider the use of the Meyer ballot machine in the town of Northfield at the ensuing election. The board some weeks ago passed a resolution authorizing its use, but District Attorney Fitzgerald contended that a special meeting should be held by the board, of which due notice should be given, for action upon the matter.

There were rumors that there was to be a strong opposition to the adoption of the machine, and a large number of the citizens of the town and a delegation from the Good Government Club were present to make the fight for the machine. Only three of the Supervisors—Messrs. Cole, Marsh, and Doyle—were present.

No one appeared in opposition to the machine, and when a resolution authorizing the use of the machine at the election next month was adopted the assemblage applauded vigorously.

The remarkable irregularity of the division of the vote between the various candidates on the Republican and Democratic tickets has long subjected the Northfield returns to suspicion, and it is expected with the ballot machine to have honest election returns from that town this year.

STRIKING TAILORS LEAVE ROCHESTER

A Hundred Come to New-York and Fifty Go to Chicago.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—One Hundred of the striking garment workers, including seventy-five men and twenty-five women and girls, left this city for New-York at 10 o'clock this morning. This is in accordance with the plan of Secretary Reichers, who has promised to furnish all of the tailors positions in other cities. A second body, consisting of fifty strikers, left over the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Chicago.

The strikers to the number of 200 assembled this morning and marched to the station. Both men and women were in the street parade, which drew generous applause all along the line of march. Each man and woman carried a small parcel in which was enough food to last through the journey. At the station great enthusiasm was displayed, cheers for the "Rochester heroes" resounded on all sides. Flags and handkerchiefs were waved in the air, and the shouts of the departing strikers' friends only added to the general confusion.

The joy of the strikers over the prospect of coming work was somewhat marred by the sadness of parting. Few of the men were able to take their wives and families with them, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed. Each one who left was given a pass and a letter to show his brethren at New-York that he was a regular member of the garment workers' organization.

THE DUKE SENT BACK THE JEWELS

Young Marlborough Escaped Paying $250 Duty on a Wedding Present.

Friends of the Duke of Marlborough in Europe who wish to send him fine presents for wedding gifts will do well to forward them to Blenheim, his English country seat, if they would be saved the annoyance that one such gift has already caused.

A package addressed to the Duke was opened by a Customs Inspector and found to contain jewels. The Inspector reported the case, when it was discovered that duty must be imposed upon the jewels, the law making no provision for admitting goods of this kind, even when it is known that they are to be soon taken back to Europe by their recipient.

Vice Consul Fraser of the English Consulate undertook to adjust the matter for the Duke. The best arrangement he could make was that the Duke should return the gift at once to the sender. This was accordingly done yesterday. Had the package not been returned, the duty on it would have amounted to the home cost, which was about $250.

While the Vice Consul was arranging the matter, the Duke, Mr. Guest, Miss Vanderbilt, and Miss Jay visited Wall Street. They went to the gallery of the Stock Exchange, and seemed to enjoy themselves until they were recognized from the floor. Then they went away.

Another "Liberal Sunday" Parade.

The Campaign Committee of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws met at the Grand Central Palace last night. On motion of Henry Nichols, it was decided to hold a parade on Thursday, Oct. 31. Societies participating will take their positions in the side streets around Tompkins Square.

The parade will last two hours and disband at Cooper Union, where a mass meeting will be held, under the auspices of the United Societies and the German-American Reform Union combined.

Life Underwriters' Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—The sixth annual convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters will meet Wednesday morning in the drawing rooms of the New Century Club. The convention will be composed of delegates from the local organizations throughout the country, and will represent companies with over $1,000,000,000 invested assets, with an annual income of $145,000,000, and disbursing annually $125,000,000.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burglarize.

(Telegram from Anaconda Mines.)
Oct. 20, Herring & Co., New-York.—Our Herring safe dynamited last night unsuccessfully. No loss except safe is ruined. Ship new safe and vault doors quickly as possible. Answer.
[Signed] HOGE, DALY & CO.—Adv.

COTTON BREAKS 56 POINTS

New Record for Volume of Sales and for Fluctuations.

SALES REACH 810,700 BALES

The Value Involved in Yesterday's Business at Least $34,000,000—No Failures in This City—Good Results Expected.

Cotton broke 56 points in yesterday's market, or $2.80 a bale. Sales reached 810,700 bales. The value involved in the day's business was easily $34,000,000, reckoning a bale of 500 pounds at $42. There had never before been such a day in the cotton market. It broke records in fluctuation and in volume of sales, and—quite as remarkable—in a day of intense excitement, in which lots of from 1,000 to 5,000 bales were thrown out continuously for five hours, there was only slight intimation of financial embarrassment in any quarter. Two small failures in New-Orleans were the only failures reported. New-York had no trouble whatever.

The market furnished an example, rare in the financial district, of the expected happening. Many operators saw and declared last Wednesday that the bull movement had culminated. That day's business of 560,000 bales made a record at the Exchange, the next day in volume having been 556,600 bales in November, 1892. It also made a top price for the year, options for January, the active month, selling at 9.44 cents a pound. On Thursday and Friday prices declined moderately, and the number of prophets of a sharp decline increased. January closed Friday at 9.11 cents a pound. Saturday damaged the price ¼ cent a pound in Exchange hours. Curb dealings afterward doubled that loss.

No one could then doubt that the threatened break had come. It was as certain as anything could be that yesterday would find operators ready to throw over their holdings. That the decline would reach as much as $2.80 a bale was probably the opinion of a large majority before the market opened, but that the previous sales record would be exceeded by 250,000 bales no one supposed. That was the day's greatest surprise.

Liverpool had its fling at the downward market before business began here. Prices fell there ¼ cent. a pound. When the gong sounded for dealings at the Cotton Exchange, there was a general scramble to sell. Saturday's market for January had closed at 8.86 cents. The first price yesterday was 20 points below, or 1-5 cent a pound. From that price the decline was rapid, to 8.27 cents, and at the close a slight show of steadiness advanced it to 8.30 cents. March, closing Saturday at 8.95 cents, opened yesterday at 8.76 cents, dropped to 8.38 cents, and closed at 8.40 cents. The decline since Wednesday had been 114 points, or $5.70 a bale, representing a difference to the growers or handlers of the estimated crop of 7,000,000 bales, of $39,000,000 in four business days.

Figures grow rapidly in dealing with cotton. When the New-Orleans bull managers started to improve the price in August, it was 6½ cents a pound. They made no secret of their undertaking to reach 10 cents a pound. Daily circulars came from the management, in which wagers in any amount were offered on the advancing price. There was scarcely an interruption to the upward movement, and the top price of 9.44 cents was reached last Wednesday, with predictions from New-Orleans of further advance as confident, apparently, as at any time. Within two months the advance of 3 cents a pound had added to the price of the crop $15 a bale, or $105,000,000 for 7,000,000 bales. From that advance the business of the last four days has taken $39,000,000.

The bull movement had the effect of keeping contracts for the short account out of the market. Every buyer was a bull. It drew into the market a host of small speculators. Acting on New-Orleans advice, the practice known as "pyramiding" was generally followed. By this practice speculators added to their orders with every substantial profit. Instead of closing a trade and pocketing the money from it, they would use profits as margins for new purchases. This gave commissions to brokers, but helped speculators only in their accounts. The majority multiplied their original holdings several times by this means. It was said yesterday in one large office that accounts started with from $100 to $500 margin had increased by twenty times on the office books, to the credit of customers who had bought on the pyramid plan. These cumulative profits stood as a protection against moderate decline, and the increase of holdings added to office book gains rapidly. In days of price-smashing like yesterday, pyramid buyers suffered special disadvantage, for losses came much faster than gains, and the pyramid plan proved confusing and burdensome. Speculators who had their margins multiplied by twenty on their brokers' books learned something of division yesterday. Those who escaped whole were fortunate.

Operators of experience, on the other hand, probably contented themselves with profits in installments, and have behind losses incurred in the last few days a fund of early profits on which they can draw for all demands, and yet have a comfortable balance to enjoy. That doubtless explains the absence of financial casualties.

Should failures be averted, as now seems probable, the decline in cotton will have been an unmixed blessing. Bankers had feared that something like a panic might attend a break, affecting seriously the cotton-growing section, and its influence spreading throughout all business. At the same time they saw that advancing prices threatened to make inroads in the Treasury gold reserve. Cotton buying for export was checked by the price, and this stopped offerings in market of cotton bills, which had been counted on to depress rates of foreign exchange. There has not yet been export buying here, but word came yesterday of large shipments from New-Orleans direct for Europe. Cotton bills appeared on this account, with a prospect of great abundance of them, now that the price of cotton has reached a figure recognized as fair. Rates for sterling exchange, which were $4.88¼@$4.88½ at the end of last week, declined yesterday to $4.87¾.

It was announced yesterday that no bills had been sold here against the purchase in Europe of an interest in the Anaconda Mine. They will soon be offered, and should help American credits by about $9,000,000. With cotton and grain bills coming freely forward, at the time of the offer of the Anaconda bills, the prospect of depressing sterling exchange to the gold-importing point seems, for the first time, bright.

EXCITEMENT IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Two Failures Were Announced—Rally at the Close.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—The cotton market opened this morning at about 2 to 4 points below Saturday's closing prices. From this on there was a continued decline. Between 11:30 and 12 o'clock, the excitement of Saturday was perhaps surpassed. The announcement of the failure of Emmett & Buech and L. G. Gibert & Co. was posted, and added somewhat to the frenzy of the brokers.

January futures went down to 8.07, but there was a rally, and the market closed steady at 8.19 to 8.20.

The heavy selling was almost entirely for liquidation.

ITALY AND PORTUGAL AT ODDS

King Carlos's Obedience to the Pope's Wish that He Should Not Visit Rome Is Severely Rebuked.

LISBON, Oct. 21.—The cancelling of the visit that King Carlos proposed to make to King Humbert, the change in the plan being due to the attitude of the Pope, has caused friction between Portugal and Italy.

Senhor Soveral, the Foreign Minister, explained to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires here that should King Carlos visit the Quirinal the result would probably be the recall of the Papal Nuncio to Portugal, which would lead to the gravest internal complications.

The Chargé d'Affaires, acting under instructions received from the Italian Government, in reply said he hoped Portugal would recover independence in her policy. In the meantime the Legation had been instructed to confine itself to the transaction of current business.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that the Liberals approve of Prime Minister Crispi's energetic measure suspending diplomatic relations with Portugal. The opinion in official circles is that Portugal will recall or grant a long congé to her Minister to Italy.

SIR HENRY TYLER PRAISES PERU

Railway from Oroya Is Absolutely Needed for the Rapidly Increasing Production of the Country.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 21.—Sir Henry Tyler has returned from the Peruvian districts enchanted with their condition.

He says that a railway from Oroya is absolutely required for the rapidly increasing production of the country.

There is ample water power for a dynamo to be used as an electric motor.

URUGUAYANS SOLD THEIR VOTES

Monarchists of Brazil Are to Publish at San Pablo a Newspaper, "Civilization," to Defend Their Views.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, Oct. 21.—Representatives Varela and Vigil have been found guilty of selling their votes and are to be expelled from the Uruguayan Congress.

The Monarchists of San Pablo, Brazil, are to publish a newspaper, entitled Civilization, the object of which is to defend their political ideas.

FIRE IN A BIG LUMBER YARD

Damage to the Amount of $20,000 in Harlem—A Woman's Bravery.

A fire ocurred at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the lumber yard of Rapp & Johnson, which occupies both sides of First Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and caused a loss of $20,000.

There was great excitement in the neighborhood, as the fire seized on pile after pile of lumber, and the heat became so intense as to endanger all the lumber in the yard and the neighboring property as well. Fifteen horses in a stable in the yard were rescued with difficulty.

The firemen worked with such vigor that they succeeded in half an hour in checking the spread of the flames and in confining them to a space about 100 feet square at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and First Avenue. The lumber in the yard was valued at $500,000.

Miss Etta Seaman, who lives on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street near First Avenue, proved herself a heroine. Her brother has a plumbing shop on the north side of the street, and has a stable in the alley in the rear of the lumber yard. When she saw the danger, she rushed into the alley, opened her brother's stable, threw a feedbag over the horse's head and led him to the street. Then she returned facing the intense heat of the fire, and carried out the harness and blankets.

The owners of the lumber yard believe the fire to have been the work of an incendiary. This is the fifth fire that has occurred on the premises in the past two months, and all the previous fires are also believed to have been of incendiary origin.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE WAY

Accompanied by His Cabinet, He Starts for Atlanta on a Special Train.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The special train bearing the President and Cabinet to the Atlanta Exposition left Washington to-night over the Southern Railway at 11:10 o'clock, and is due to reach its destination to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The train is one of the handsomest ever made up in this country.

At Greensboro, N. C., a vestibule dining car will be attached to the train, in which breakfast and lunch will be served.

It is understood that the crowds that will assemble at places where the train shall stop will have an opportunity to see the President. Whether he will make any speeches on the road is not known.

Detroit's Democratic Convention.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—At the Democratic City Convention to-day Samuel Goldwater, a labor agitator, received the nomination for Mayor over Don M. Dickinson, ex-Postmaster General, by a vote of 51 to 34, and the nomination was then made unanimous. The effort to nominate Dickinson was made by disaffected members of the party, who are inclined to blame him for the demoralized condition of the party in this city at the present time.

North Atlantic Squadron Sails.

FORT MONROE, Va., Oct. 21.—Admiral Bunce, with the North Atlantic Squadron, passed out at noon to-day for a week's target practice and fleet manoeuvres.

Trial of the Ram Katahdin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The trial of the harbor defense ram Katahdin has been set for Nov. 1. Commodore Selfridge will be President of the trial board.

Two Cholera Victims at Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 21.—There were two new cases of cholera and two deaths from the disease at Damietta yesterday.

KIRKLAND ORDERED HOME

The Rear Admiral in Disfavor at the Navy Department.

DETACHED FROM DUTY IN EUROPE

Commodore Selfridge to Have Charge of the European Station—Causes for the Recall of Kirkland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A sensation in naval circles was caused to-day by the announcement that Rear Admiral William A. Kirkland, commanding the European naval station of the United States, had been detached from duty and ordered home. It is expected that Admiral Kirkland will apply at once to be placed on the retired list. Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., will succeed him as commanding officer of the European station.

It has been rumored for some time that Secretary Herbert was not pleased with the conduct of Admiral Kirkland. Dissatisfaction was first caused by the action of the Admiral in sending a letter of congratulation on his election to President Faure of France. Secretary Herbert construed this as entirely wrong, holding that the official position of the Admiral, representing the dignity of the United States Navy in European waters, precluded him from making any comment whatever with reference to French politics, and he sent a letter of reprimand.

Admiral Kirkland was not slow to respond and he did so by appealing to the President to overrule Secretary Herbert's strictures on his conduct. He claimed, in his own defense, that he had known President Faure personally, and he had merely congratulated him in a personal capacity, and not as an officer of the United States Navy. It is not known what action the President took in the matter, but the detachment of the Admiral indicates that the Secretary was sustained by Mr. Cleveland.

Admiral Kirkland next came into public notice through a newspaper interview in which he made somewhat insulting comments on the character of American missionaries in Syria, whither he had been to give them protection during the Armenian troubles. This was brought to the notice of the Navy Department by a protest from religious organizations in Boston, Mass.

Shortly following this second cause of dissatisfaction came a complaint from a Chaplain in the navy that the Admiral had insulted him before a number of officers during the festivities at the opening of the Kiel Canal, where Admiral Kirkland was in command of the United States fleet. It was claimed by the Chaplain that, while standing with Admiral Kirkland and a group of other officers on the quarterdeck of the flagship San Francisco, the Admiral turned to him and ordered him below in a brusque, if not insulting, manner, because he was not in full-dress uniform. The Chaplain, in his letter to the Navy Department, made plain that the Chaplains have only one regulation uniform, which serves for all occasions, and he, therefore, believed himself badly used. It is said that Secretary Herbert sided with the Chaplain in his complaint, but it is not known whether he took official action upon it.

In addition to these reports of Admiral Kirkland, others reach the Navy Department of a more personal nature, and after making a pretty thorough inquiry into the matter, and consulting President Cleveland, Secretary Herbert to-day issued the order of detachment. Admiral Kirkland will probably receive the news by cable at Algiers, for which place the San Francisco sailed to-day from Gibraltar, acording to a dispatch received at the Navy Department.

While the recall is of course uncomplimentary to Admiral Kirkland, there is no disposition at the department to belittle his record as a sailor. He is looked upon as a man of action and of quick perception, and always ready to do his duty. He was appointed to the navy from North Carolina, in 1850, and attained his present rank, March 1 last.

Admiral Kirkland has not long to serve on the active list, but it is believed that he will apply for retirement without delay. It is said that he had expressed an intention of going on the retired list if relieved of his present duty.

Through his assignment to the European station, Commodore Selfridge becomes an Acting Rear Admiral, and this fact brings about the unprecedented case, at least in the United States Navy, where a father and a son attained the highest grade of the naval service during the lifetime of both. Admiral Selfridge's father, a hale and hearty old gentleman, more than fourscore and ten, is Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, Sr. He has been on the retired list for many years. If Admiral Kirkland retires at once, Admiral Selfridge will change his acting rank for that of actual rank. A few days ago he passed an examination for promotion because of the approaching retirement in February next of Rear Admiral Carpenter, commanding the Asiatic naval station.

THE JAPANESE LEGATION ROBBED

Six Hundred Dollars' Worth of Money and Jewelry Taken.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Japanese Legation in this city was entered last night, and money and jewelry to the amount of $800 was taken. After the thief gained an entrance, he went to the room of the Second Secretary and secured $26 in money and two bunches of keys. He then went into a room adjoining, where he used the keys to unlock a sort of jewel chest, and took from it two gold watches and a quantity of [illegible] from one of the dining-room windows.

Last Friday night some one entered the legation by raising a step-ladder to one of the rear windows. On this occasion the burglar went up to the small dining room on the second floor, and after drinking a few glasses of wine he departed, not, however, without taking three bottles of the Minister's private stock.

Bloodless Duel Between Editors.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Oct. 21.—There was a bloodless duel here this morning between Frank Coleman, editor of The Daily Argus, and Robert L. O'Neil, editor of The Mercury. An editorial in The Mercury of Saturday reflected severely on The Argus in its attitude toward Gov. Oates. The Argus pronounced some statements therein a lie. The two editors met shortly afterward. Coleman demanded an apology, which O'Neil refused

IT IS HARD TO TELL.

Just When Summer Is Finally Over and Autumn Is Here Again.

When is Summer over, and when does Fall begin? It is easy to say "Look in the almanac." The evidence of that respectable volume is not conclusive, because the seasons glide into each other by slow degrees. One day is sharp and raw, yet the almanac says "summer." Another is hot and enervating. "It is autumn," declares the same authority.

These sudden fluctuations make our American climate so trying to the human constitution. They produce the colds that prostrate the strongest men, and run into pneumonia and even into consumption. All who have pneumonia are not in immediate danger of death. The old are most likely to be taken off, but every attack of this malady weakens the power of the body to resist disease.

Wise men and women take no chances. In the season of sudden and extreme changes of temperature, they have found that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey by diluting the blood vessels near the surface of the body, prevents the chills and congestions which are the forerunners of a severe cold. This whiskey is made with the utmost care by the most approved scientific methods. The most delicate chemical tests fail to show the slightest trace of deleterious matter in it.

A fortifier and a preserver of bodily heat and nervous energy, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is never more desirable than at this uncertain time of the year. All druggists and grocers have it, although some of them may try to persuade customers that something else is just as good. Do not listen to these men. Tell them you know as well as they do that there is no possible substitute for Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON IN TOWN

His Engagements Will Prevent His Speaking at the Carnegie Hall Mass Meeting To-night.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison came to this city yesterday morning from Saratoga. He went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, which is alive with Republican politicians these days.

Several members of the Republican National Committee are in the city. They usually spend a portion of their time there. Mr. Platt lives there. State Republican Headquarters are there.

Mr. Harrison kept out of the political crowd, however. He said he came to the city on business, and would go away to-day, probably.

There is to be a mass meeting of Republicans at Carnegie Hall to-night. Dr. Depew is to be one of the speakers. It occurred to some of the local Republicans that it would be a good thing to have a speech from the ex-President. He spoke there one year ago. Mr. Harrison was asked yesterday if he could not remain over a day and speak. He said he had other engagements that would make it impossible for him to do so.

Members of the Republican National Committee in this city do not agree with the opinion expressed by R. C. Kerens, the member from Missouri, that there will be a very short Presidential campaign next year. Mr. Kerens was quoted several weeks ago as favoring a National Convention late in the Summer.

It is the opinion of some who have been in the city within a week that the convention will be held in June, as usual.

"The campaign, so far as the actual work is concerned, seldom begins before the latter part of August or the first of September," said Chairman Carter to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "There is much preliminary work to be done enough to fill up the weeks between a June convention and the time when operations of the campaign begin."

Members of the National Committee will be notified in a few days of a meeting of that body. Early this week a call will be issued by Chairman Carter. Before doing so, he will consult with as many members of the National Executive Committee as can be gotten together. It is likely that Mr. Quay will be asked for his ideas as to the time and place of holding the meeting.

In the discussion of Presidential candidates by those members of the committee who have been in this city recently to meet Chairman Carter, Reed and Allison have had decidedly the most prominence. One of the members who has always been counted a strong Harrison man, said he did not believe Mr. Harrison was likely to receive the nomination for the reason that he would not make a fight for it.

"If it could have his way, he would take it," said this committeeman, "but the man who gets it must fight for it. None of the men whose names are most prominently now before the people can have it without a struggle. Reed cannot get it unless a solid delegation from New-England gets to the convention ground early and makes a hustle. It will not be enough for them to sit back and announce coldly that 'Reed is the favorite son,' and New-England is for him. The delegates must get into the thick of it to secure votes by all the art and science of political manoeuvring. The same is true as regards Allison, or McKinley, or Morton.

"I do not believe Harrison will do this. Personally, I do not believe he cares to be President again."

Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney of New-Hampshire, formerly a member of the Republican National Committee, was discussing Presidential possibilities at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with a New-York Republican.

"What is the sentiment as to Morton?" asked the ex-Governor.

"He has been indorsed by nearly all the counties," said the New-York man. "Some say the New-York delegation to the convention will simply be for him until they can be used to good advantage for some other candidate."

"Suppose the Democrats were to nominate William C. Whitney," said Mr. Cheney. "What then?"

The New-York man said Mr. Morton's New-York boom might be of a substantial quality in that event.

A vigorous campaign is being waged by cities which want the next National Republican Convention. These want it: Buffalo, Pittsburg, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, San Francisco, and Minneapolis. The most aggressive work is done by the friends of Buffalo, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and San Francisco.

Buffalo is sending literature to all members of the committee, showing the claims of that city. San Francisco has a committee out on a hustle for it. This is headed by Charles Shortridge, who is now in this city. Quay is known to favor Pittsburg. Chicago is making no aggressive fight for it, but would take it if the committee sees fit to go there. Minneapolis claims it ought to have it as an indorsement of its efforts in 1892.

Gen. Clarkson was in Philadelphia yesterday. He is expected to return this morning. Possibly Mr. Quay will come with him. If he does not, Mr. Clarkson will be in a position to give Mr. Quay's views as to the time and place of the committee meeting. Committeemen Campbell of Illinois, Fessenden of Connecticut, Crane of Massachusetts, Hobart of New-Jersey, Hohn of Ohio, Kerens of Missouri, and Gen. Clarkson will confer with Chairman Carter to-day as to the time for the meeting of the committee. It is thought it will be in Washington the first week in December.

MRS. SAMUEL P. COLT ASKS A SEPARATION

It Is Intimated that Her Husband May File a Cross-Suit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Samuel P. Colt filed in the Supreme Court this morning a petition for legal separation from her husband, asking for the care and maintenance of her two children and praying for a sufficient and reasonable sum of money to allow them to maintain separate establishments.

Mrs. Colt alleges infidelity as the ground for her petition, but does not divulge the name of the co-respondent, whose residence is in New-York.

This is the first public chapter in the scandal which involves so many prominent members of New-York and Newport society. Col. Francis Colwell, counsel for Col. Colt, was asked this afternoon the course his client would pursue. He said:

"This is too early for us to make a definite statement. He will probably, however, file an answer to the petition or enter a cross suit, which, I cannot at the present time say."

Suicide of Ernest A. Robins.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21.—Ernest A. Robins, thirty-seven years old, of Garden Street, Hoboken, committed suicide in the Atlantic Boat Clubhouse, foot of Fourth Street, last night, by shooting himself in the head. His body was found by the janitor and taken in charge by the Coroner.

Mr. Robins was engaged in the real estate business in New-York, and was an active member of the club in the house of which he committed suicide. Business troubles, it is said, caused his act. His father had reported him as missing from home shortly before his body was found.

STAR IN THE ASCENDENCY

John A. Mason Thinks the Democratic State Ticket Will Win.

FACTS TO BEAR OUT HIS BELIEF

The Chairman of the Executive Committee Has Studied Reports from All Sections and Examined the Registration Returns.

Chairman John A. Mason of the Executive Committee of the Democratic State Committee has not been saying very much since this campaign opened, but he has been making a very careful canvass of the situation and of the Democratic chances. He has heard from every section of the State. He has examined the registration in the rural districts, and he has come to the conclusion that the Democratic State ticket will win.

Mr. Mason has reasons for the faith that is in him, and he gave them to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night as follows:

"From all reports received, the party is in an excellent condition throughout the State. The Democrats are a unit this Fall on the State ticket. Heretofore, in previous campaigns, the party has been somewhat handicapped by factionalism, but it is gratifying to state the differences of the past have been buried, and this year the ticket nominated at Syracuse will be supported by all Democrats, because it is a ticket strong in character and composed of men against whom not the slightest exception can be raised. It is principally made up of young men new to public life, and the nominations cannot fail to receive the united support of the party.

"In this campaign new methods have been adopted to ascertain with greater accuracy the actual condition of affairs in every section of the State. Over 1,800 district committeemen have reported that they do not know of any Democrats who will not support the State ticket, and, in addition, say they have ascertained by personal inquiries that a large number of independent Republicans will vote with the Democracy this year. They are influenced, it appears, by the $4,457,154.04 increase in the tax rate and the failure by the Republicans to keep the pledges they made to the people last Fall regarding reform and economical legislation.

"This year we have the Independent Republicans with us, when, last year, their sympathies and votes were with our friends, the enemy. The strength of the independent Republicans in this State must not be underestimated. They are particularly strong at the west end of the State and along the Mohawk and Susquehanna Valleys; and from reports so far received I find that, owing to the excellent local nominations and a desire to rebuke Platt and his allies in the State, these independent Republicans are not only going to support the Democratic State ticket, but will also vote for the Democratic legislative nominations.

"I do not apprehend that there will be any considerable number of 'stay-at-home' Democratic voters this Fall. According to our information, the registration has been thorough, and more than the ordinary interest has been manifested this year in geting out our full vote. In this connection I wish to state that the efforts of the various State Committeemen, County Committeemen, and the District Committeemen have been indefatigable in looking after this most essential feature of the campaign, and too much praise cannot be accorded them for their assiduity and close application. In seeing that the Democrats are registered and instructing them how to vote the new blanket ballot. Our schools of instruction everywhere are hard at work explaining the new system of voting, so that the voters will know precisely how to cast their ballots election day.

"Summarized, I can say that the ticket is growing in strength daily, and I have no doubt of its triumphant success. Instead of being an apathetic campaign, we are surprised at the interest and efforts being made all over the State for its success, and the Democrats have got to work with an earnestness and zeal equal to that shown in Presidential campaigns. This is surprising for what is considered an 'off year' in politics. The conviction has become paramount with the Democrats that they must win for the effect it will have next year, when the Presidential struggle takes place, and I have no doubt that the same interest manifested now for success next November will not flag, but will increase as election day draws nearer. I am greatly encouraged at the prospect, and the entire unanimity with which the ticket will be supported by the party and the growing accessions of support from independent Republicans."

RENSSELAER COUNTY IN LINE.

Ex-Speaker of Assembly Patterson Talks of the Democratic Outlook.

Charles E. Patterson of Troy, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, was in the city yesterday.

He called at the Democratic State Headquarters to see Executive Chairman John A. Mason.

"We are pretty sure of electing two out of the three members of Assembly in Rensselaer," said Mr. Patterson. "I believe Mr. Stryker, our Senatorial candidate, will be elected. He is a vote getter. All local dissensions are being healed up. Every Democrat is hard at work.

"We were struck pretty hard by the last Republican Legislature in increasing our State taxes for Rensselaer County over $65,000 above that for 1894, which has stirred up the farmers and the working people. Last Fall Troy's industrial interests were sadly demoralized, but this year the big rolling mills are at work, wages have been restored, and Burden's extensive steel foundry will shortly place a large number of extra men at work to fill accumulated orders. W. H. Rowe & Son, one of the most extensive woolen manufacturing firms in the State, are building an addition to their large plant, in order to give employment to additional hands. All these things indicate a healthy Democratic feeling in our county."

DEMOCRATS ARE FOR GOOD ROADS.

Plank in Their Platform That Should Interest Bicycle Riders.

"Do you know that there are more men and women in this State who own bicycles than there are men and women who own horses?" said Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

It was Justice Lynn who was instrumental in having the "good roads" plank inserted in the platform of the Democratic State Convention. He believes that the issue raised by this plank will be of material benefit to the Democratic Party this year.

"Good roads," he said, "mean progress and prosperity. The old policy of leaving road building to villages and towns must be abandoned, because the present needs of travel require a complete system of good roads throughout the State. They cannot be obtained under the old system. The Democratic Party has committed itself on this subject, but the Republican managers refused to allow any reference to roads in their platform.

"If every man who owns a wheel votes for the Democratic ticket, as he ought to do, I feel that in a few years we will have the best roads in the world, and our State will be full of beautiful highways."

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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876 and 878 Broadway.

ITS RIGHT TO ROOSTER TICKET.

Question Affecting State Democracy to Come Up in Court To-day.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner of 31 Nassau Street obtained an order from Judge Beach, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, directing the Police Commissioners to appear before one of the Justices of the Supreme Court at a Special Term, to be held in the chambers in the County Court House Oct. 24, at 11 A. M., to show:

"The determination and acts of said Board of Police Commissioners in granting the request of the body known as the New-York State Democracy, made to them by said body, that the names of the candidates nominated by the Democratic Party in convention at Syracuse, Sept. 24, 1895, be placed above those persons mentioned in its alleged certificate of county nominations, with the emblem or device of a 'rooster,' should not be reviewed and reversed; and why the said board should not be enjoined and restrained from printing said emblem or the names of said candidates for State offices thereunder, and from proceeding with the construction and formation of the ballot as to candidates for State offices, to be used at the coming election, except in such manner as the Secretary of State has certified and directed said board to form and construct the same, and why your petitioner should not have such other and further relief as to the court may seem just and proper."

The petitioner is Nathan Fernbacher of 311 East Twentieth Street. He is a property owner, and former Inspector of Common Schools, and is described by Mr. Gardiner as "a member of the regular Democratic organization."

In his petition, he alleges that the State Democracy failed to hold any State Convention or primary at which party nominations were made of State candidates.

Mr. Gardiner will be assisted by Lawyers David Leventritt and Henry D. Hotchkiss when the order is argued. He said yesterday that Attorney General Hancock and Secretary of State Palmer had declared the action of the Board of Police to be practically in violation of the law, "and," he continued, "they are on the Board of State Canvassers. Now, if the vote should be close, which I don't anticipate, and some of the voters, attracted by the rooster, which has often been a Democratic device in victory, should record their vote in the State Democracy column, the State Board of Canvassers would throw out the vote because of its illegality, thus losing votes to the Democratic ticket and possibly in the event of an extra close vote, causing its defeat. It is with the view of preventing this that the order was obtained."

THE EXCISE NOT AN ISSUE.

This Is What Henry De Forest Baldwin Says at a Mass Meeting.

A ratification meeting of the State Democracy of the Fourteenth Senate District was held in Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East Seventeenth Street, last night. John J. Cullen is the candidate for the Senate.

Henry De Forest Baldwin was Chairman, and made the first address. In part, he said:

"The same situation exists this year as last year. It is the same Tammany Hall we are fighting. The excise question is not an issue, as Dr. Parkhurst says. Those who want the saloons closed on Sunday should vote with us. If Tammany gets back into power the saloons will be open under the old system of blackmail.

"Those who want the saloons open on Sunday should vote with us, for we propose to have the laws modified, if the people vote for modified laws. The issue is honest administration of law against dishonest administration. I don't believe any one here would want to go back to Tammany methods."

The next speaker was Thomas F. Kelley, who set forth the principles of the State Democracy.

"Is there an act of the administration of Mayor Strong or any of his appointments that is dishonest or reflects any discredit on the party?"

"Yes," shouted a voice in the rear. The shouter was said to be a Tammany Hall man, and was ejected from the meeting.

Mr. Kelley continued his speech, and was followed by Thomas F. Keating, Maurice J. Power, John J. Cullen, candidate for Senate; Michael J. Cruise, candidate for Assembly; Michael J. Kelly, and Joseph Neu.

NO REST FOR THEIR CANDIDATES.

Government Club Man's Complaint—Mr. Tucker to Mr. Roosevelt.

Two pretty typewriter girls were hard at work yesterday afternoon in the Good Government campaign headquarters, at 1,180 Broadway. One of them turned the edicts of the managers into legible type, while the other made manifold copies for distribution to places where they would do the most good.

The typewriting is carried on in the large reception room, which overlooks Broadway, and which serves as a meeting place for the Good Government men who are not members of the Campaign Committee. Back of this room is a smaller one, which is used to prepare circulars and printed matter for transmission through the mails. A tall, thin man directs operations here. With his permission visitors to Isaac H. Klein pass through the mailing room to the square parlor, where the official manager of the Good Government campaign sits at his desk and acts as interlocutor for the members of the Campaign Committee who appear before him from time to time, looking anxious to unburden themselves of their thoughtfully conceived projects.

Mr. Klein is a tall, broad-shouldered man, with black hair and mustache, and a businesslike face. He is always good-humored, even when denouncing the enemies of the Good Government ticket. These are not, as a stranger might imagine, Tammany Hall and the followers of T. C. Platt, because the enmity of these bodies is the postulate of the Good Government Club movement.

What occasions Mr. Klein much anxiety is that the indiscreet and intolerant friends of the Committee of Fifty do not give his candidates a moment's rest to run on its ticket and be beaten like martyrs, whose blood is to prove the salvation of the Good Government movement at future elections.

Mr. Klein is naturally unwilling to go into details, but he hints that the strongest pressure of a personal, financial, and social nature has been brought to bear on his candidates individually to make them withdraw their names from the Good Government ticket, in order that the benefit of such a step may inure to the fusion anti-Tammany ticket.

While Mr. Klein was painting this situation with humorous touch for the benefit of a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Preble Tucker appeared with copies of an open letter which he had just sent to his intimate friend Theodore Roosevelt.

"When Mr. Roosevelt began to enforce the excise law he was warned that it might bring Tammany Hall back into power, but he said he was working for principle, and didn't care how it affected the next election. Now Mr. Roosevelt has turned his back on principle, and pleads for the expediency of beating Tammany Hall by supporting the fusion ticket. What I want to know is whether Mr. Roosevelt has abandoned principle for expediency, and if not, why doesn't he support our ticket?"

Mr. Tucker then handed the reporter a copy of his letter, which reads as follows:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1895.

Theodore Roosevelt, 300 Mulberry Street, City:

Dear Sir: You are quoted in this morning's papers as saying that "in the case of the Good Government people, it is the conscience vote gone silly."

Aside from the fact that you have all along appealed to this conscience vote for support in your own course, and that your sneer at this vote is, therefore, peculiarly inappropriate, I would point out that your own denunciation of the action of the Good Government people is totally inconsistent with the position you maintain in defense of your enforcement of the excise laws. You justify the action of the Police Board upon the ground:

First—That the Police Commissioners, being pledged to enforce the laws, are bound to enforce the excise laws, whether or not their action shall result in the return of Tammany Hall to power.

Second—That such action was essential to the reformation of the police force and the only means of putting an end to bribery and intimidation.

I would remind you that the argument of expediency, whether practical or political, was not allowed by you to have the slightest weight in deterring you from carrying out what you believed to be your duty. The Good Government people are in a very similar position. They justify their course upon the ground:

First—That they have pledged themselves in their platforms and public utterances to support only such candidates for local offices as represent the principle of non-partisanship in local affairs, and will administer their offices upon that principle.

Second—That the strict adherence to and enforcement of that principle are the only means to the end the Good Government Clubs were organized to secure, i. e., permanent good government for our city.

Whether or not the Good Government people erred in making these pledges and are mistaken in their principles is not the question now. If you are consistent you must admit that in keeping their pledges and in adhering to what they sincerely believe is their only means of eventually securing good municipal government, the Good Government people are doing but their plain duty and are, therefore, undeserving of your criticism, much less of the denunciation.

In speaking of conscience votes, you are also reported as stating with regard to the "abolition vote," that it "was the conscience vote gone mad." Permit me to say that this is a very remarkable statement coming from a lifelong Republican. Surely all Republicans at least should bless the day when the abolition conscience vote went mad. But for this "madness" Lincoln would never have been President and the curse of slavery might still be on this country.

I regret exceedingly that your desire to beat Tammany Hall has placed you in the position of defending political expediency against plain duty and principle. Yours very truly,

PREBLE TUCKER.

Mr. Klein's interest was diverted into the preparations for the first "cart tail" crusade, which was arranged for last night, as the most important step yet taken to familiarize voters with the merits of the Good Government ticket.

G. A. R. U. MEN KEPT BUSY.

Mr. Lewenstein Finds Comfort at the Expense of the Citizens' Union.

No campaign organization in the city is working quite so hard as that of the German-American Reform Union. This arises partly from the fact that every measure proposed has to undergo the ordeal of half a dozen informal debates among the leaders before it is finally ratified, and partly because every single move or statement made by the rival German organization has to be met by forced marches or with ponderous refutations.

Carl Lewenstein, the Chairman of the Campaign Committee, is not the hardest talker, but he is certainly the hardest worker. He is about forty-five years old, with a trimmed sandy beard and mustache beginning to show signs of turning gray. He is usually quiet in manner, but can display true Teutonic energy when the cause seems important enough to warrant it. His desk is in a little room in one of the large halls of the Exhibition Palace at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and is walled off from the main room by a partition formed of some old canvas stage fittings.

When Mr. Lewenstein was visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon he had just found a cause worthy of all his latent energy.

"Do you know," Mr. Lewenstein began, "what occurred here last night? A lot of young men, not Germans at all, dressed as if they ought to be in church, began to come in here by ones and twos to ask for sample ballots.

"I thought it queer, but said nothing. To-day I found out that some one had told them that we were drinking beer here against the law. They wanted to find us breaking the law to report us to Roosevelt, I suppose. Well, they didn't. There was no beer here yesterday—not a drop. What do you think of such methods?"

Mr. Lewenstein then switched off to the latest joke upon the German-American Citizens' Union.

"They were to organize the Eighth Assembly District on Saturday night, and Dr. Kruskal was to preside. When Dr. Solon came back to us after five days' membership in the Citizens' Union we sent a letter to Dr. Kruskal. So Dr. Kruskal did not go to the meeting to organize it.

"Who do you thing took his place? Carl Schoen, the keeper who was dismissed by Sheriff Tamsen for allowing the Post Office prisoners to escape. The other members of the meeting were Charles Schlachter, August Lemmel, R. Miller, and L. Rieseberg. There were just five of them altogether at 8:45.

"Just as they were about to organize Philip Stuber, the Sergeant at Arms of the Reform Union of the district, popped in to see what they were doing. The instant the four members saw him they ran as if they had been Federal prisoners, leaving Schoen behind them. Stuber, you know, is a very big man, and weighs over 300, so his appearance frightened them."

Mr. Lewenstein then told how he would send extracts from Theodore Roosevelt's speech on Sunday night among the German voters on the east side.

"When they see that Roosevelt is for the fusion ticket," he said, "they will vote for the other ticket. The Germans and Roosevelt don't want the same thing, that's certain."

The fact that E. W. Zentgraf, an assistant foreman of the Street-Cleaning Department, was the leader of the Citizens' Union in the Nineteenth Assembly District was gleefully commented on by Mr. Lewenstein.

"He is a member of Mayor Strong's administration, and every time he speaks he makes votes for our side. One of his assistants is Mr. Elizen, who was formerly Secretary of the German-American Reform Union district organization in the Nineteenth. He wanted to keep his books when he bolted from our organization, but we made him give them up. He is another vote-getter for our side."

At a meeting of the District Committee of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District G. A. R. U., it was learned by a secret vote that all the members were in favor of indorsing the regular Democratic candidates for the Legislature. Maurice Featherson is the candidate in the Nineteenth Senate District and Joseph J. Green was nominated for the Assembly in the Twenty-eighth District by the regular Democracy.

The G. A. R. U. to-night will hold meetings in seven districts—the Seventh, at Becker's Hall, Bank Street, near Bleecker Street; the Fifteenth, at Wendel's Casino, Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street; the Seventeenth, at 763 Tenth Avenue; the Twenty-sixth, at 1,210 First Avenue; the Twenty-seventh, at 685 Sixth Avenue, and in the Twenty-first Senate District, composing the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue.

POMMERY "SEC"
and
CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

"SELECTED for the Banquet in Hamburg given to the GERMAN EMPEROR and the GERMAN PRINCES."

N. Y. TIMES.

GERMAN CITIZENS' UNION ACTIVE.

Mr. Oppenheimer's Interview Dealing with Figures of Opponents.

The seventy members of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Citizens' Union met in council last night for the first time, at the headquarters of the organization, in the old Post Office Building, at the intersection of Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets.

John B. Pannes, the President of the Citizens' Union, was in the Chair, and Moses Oppenheimer, formerly clerk to Coroner Hoeber, and now manager of the campaign for the Citizens' Union, instructed the members as to their duties.

Mr. Oppenheimer spends most of his time in avoiding the pitfalls set for him by the managers of the rival German organization. He is short, thin, and of an excitable temperament; his hair and beard are picturesquely shaggy, and his eyes glow with the fires of excitement. He branishes Carl Schurz and Gustav Schwab in the face of all comers. He has a Press Bureau which he uses with unflagging energy. Yesterday he gave out the following interview with himself, which is published verbatim:

"Figures do not lie, but liars do figure.

"Mr. Carl L. Lowenstein of the Garoos publishes a calculation on the result of the pending campaign, according to which the fusion ticket will poll exactly 82,200; the Tammany ticket 150,000 votes. He modestly claims for the Garoos and the Kempner crowd only 50,000, and concedes to the German-American Citizens' Union 200 votes. Presumably such juggling amuses Mr. Lewenstein, without hurting anybody else. He must do something as Chairman of the Garoos' Campaign Committee to show that they are still alive up there, whistling to keep up their courage. The meeting at Cooper Union next Saturday night will undeceive Mr. Lewenstein's friends in several ways.

"The campaign liar is abroad.

"Some of our German papers published Sunday a statement manifestly concocted by the Garoos' so-called Literary Bureau, to the effect that Mr. Joseph Winter, formerly a Vice President of the German-American Reform Union, sent a circular to the press protesting against the unauthorized use of his name by the German-American Citizens' Union, and announcing that he was going to take the stump for the Tammany ticket.

"Upon seeing this notice in the press, Mr. Winter at once wrote to Commissioner Dr. Senner, denouncing the whole story as a falsehood, and vigorously protesting against the base and dishonest use of his name in the 'literary' concoction. 'If such a circular,' he says, 'has reached the press, then it is, as far as my signature is concerned, a miserable and vicious campaign lie, pure and simple, which I desire to nail herewith at once.'

"Mr. Winter further admits that the German-American Citizens' Union did not use his name at all in the manner charged, and authorizes Dr. Senner to give his letter publicity. Winter is editor of The Schwaebische Wochenblatt, and well known in German circles as a man of the highest fairness and integrity. Needless to say, that he will not 'stump' for either the Garoos or Tammany."

After the reporter had read this interview he asked Mr. Oppenheimer if Mr. Winter had joined the Citizens' Union.

"No," he replied, somewhat unwillingly, "Mr. Winter will remain neutral, and take no part in the fight."

The arrangements for the Cooper Union mass meeting Saturday next, at 8 P. M., are proceeding vigorously. Carl Schurz has consented to be on hand as the chief speaker of the evening. John Fennel, the fusion candidate for Judge of General Sessions, will also be one of the speakers. Mr. Fennel was for years the trusted counsel of a number of large labor organizations, and his utterance will command respect among the working people. No tickets will be issued for the body of the hall, but admission will be free to all.

The following district Assembly meetings of the Citizens' Union are arranged for to-night, at 8 o'clock: Twentieth Assembly District, at George Glanzer's Hall, 420 Second Avenue; Thirty-fourth Assembly District, at Loeffler's Hall, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Willis Avenue.

CHARLES STECKLER IS SANGUINE.

The Grain Shovelers of Murray Hill Indorse His Brother.

Great peace and quiet pervaded the campaign of Alfred Steckler yesterday. There was something somnolent about it, something soporific, which it was hard to explain. Perhaps it was an inherent quality of the rooms of the Independent County Organization. These are in the second floor of the Coleman House, and beds are almost as numerous in them as campaign documents. Everything in the apartments tends to lull one to sleep. The walls are neutral-tinted; the carpet has no pronounced colors, and is so thick that all footfalls are hushed. Even the light is subdued. Had that old Greek gentleman Morpheus entered the headquarters yesterday he would have gone away thoroughly ashamed of himself for having so long held a reputation he does not deserve.

Early in the day, four men came in to see Mr. Steckler. He was not in, and they sat down. For a time they studiously read the Sunday papers—the most recent literature to be found in the headquarters. As they read, the powers of the place overcame them, and, one by one, they dropped off to sleep.

Now and then the clerk, who has an office in an adjoining room, tip-toed in to see how the campaign was progressing. He saw the sleeping men, and silently retired, reluctant to break the campaign of silence.

The room was warm and the chairs were easy. Outside the air was chill and a brisk wind was blowing. The men, who had no overcoats, looked as though they were in no hurry to transact business. The clerk sat at his desk and figured on majorities, while the hours stole away.

"Mr. Steckler is rather late in getting down; is he not," asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Yes. He had a hard day of it yesterday—that is, I mean, it was kind of a day off. But he will be here in a few minutes."

Then he went out to assure himself that the men in the next room were still true to their principles. They were. All were asleep.

At last there was a great bustle. Footsteps were heard. The clerk jumped up from his seat at his desk.

"It must be Mr. Steckler," he said.

It was. It was Charles Steckler, chief manager of the campaign of the Independent County Organization. He looked as though he had come in out of the cold. His overcoat was buttoned tightly about him and in one of his gloved hands he carried a cane.

He glanced into the adjoining room and saw the sleeping men. Something of the refulgence of the jewel on Mr. Steckler's scarf must have penetrated their minds, for they stirred sleepily, and one of them sat up.

"Ah!" said Mr. Steckler. "Things are going swimmingly, I see."

Then he drew off his gloves, exposing a handsome diamond, and took off his coat. As the jewel shone out the sleeping men stirred again, and rubbed their eyes.

Then Mr. Steckler rubbed his hands and turned his attention to politics and the reporter.

"Yes," he said; "we are sure of victory. There is no chance of defeat. No possible chance."

As he said this he rubbed his hands again and the clerk silently nodded his head, as did the men in the next room, who were going back to sleep.

"From what elements will we draw our votes?" said Mr. Steckler, as he beamed on the reporter. "Why, from the best elements of all parties. Our platform is such that it cannot fail to win. We are against all 'boses,' and in favor of a reasonable observance of the Sabbath. What better platform could you ask? It appeals to every intelligent, thinking voter. It cannot fail of victory.

"Eh? What was that? As to our majority? Well, as to that, I would not care to speak. Estimates on election majorities are very hard to estimate correctly. But we are assured of victory, and I should not be surprised if our vote ran way above our present expectations."

Just then Mr. Steckler was interrupted by the receipt of a piece of news. It was that the Ancient Independent Order of Grain Shovelers of the Murray Hill district, in mass meeting assembled, had unanimously indorsed the Steckler ticket.

"Yes! Yes!" he said. "Our forces are growing in the most unexpected quarters. I tell you, victory is assured. We cannot be beaten."

Then the sleeping men awoke and walked out.

NOTHING DONE FOR HARMONY.

Tammany and State Democracy Made No Further Move Yesterday.

Nothing was done by Tammany or the State Democracy yesterday to indicate any desire on either side to renew the negotiations for harmony in the legislative districts. It was a futile effort from the beginning. Tammany yesterday simply pointed to its acceptance of the Democratic State Committee's sub-committee's proposition on Saturday, while the State Democrats still pursued their "Costigan or bust" policy.

When midnight came and with it the expiration of the time for the filing of withdrawals and substitutions, harmony was just as far away as ever.

Thereat, T. C. Platt smiled and was merry, but Democrats are doing a lot of thinking, and not many votes of theirs will be thrown away this year.

The sub-committee was expected to make an official statement as to the results of its harmony efforts, and to place the responsibility for the failure where it belongs.

Chairman Hinkley, however, was not in the city. He did not return from Poughkeepsie, where he went on Saturday, and it was said that he had gone to Albany to see Senator Hill as to the wording of the sub-committee's statement. Chairman Hinkley will be in this city to-day, and may then give out the statement.

Indorse Jacob A. Cantor.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who is running for re-election in the Twentieth Senate District, is securing many indorsements of his services in the Legislature. William Ferguson, Secretary and Treasurer of Typographical Union No. 6, yesterday sent Mr. Cantor the following letter:

In reply to the query as to your standing among the workingmen of this State I am sure your record on that question is sufficient to prove your friendship for all labor measures. I find your name favorably commended to workingmen in the reports of the Legislative Committee of the State Workingmen's Assembly, and I am certain you have received letters from this organization thanking you for your interest in labor measures before the Legislature.

Mr. Cantor is making rapid progress with his canvass.

The Tammany Mass Meeting.

The mass meeting "in and around" Tammany Hall will be held to-night. There will be brilliant decorations, plenty of music, and lots of fireworks. The Democratic State ticket as well as the Tammany local ticket will be indorsed.

The speakers in the great hall of the Wigwam will be Judge George M. Beebe of Monticello, Maurice F. Wilhere of Philadelphia, W. F. Harrity's brother-in-law; Perry Belmont, E. Ellery Anderson, James D. McMahon of Rome, and ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo.

SENATOR BRADLEY DECLINES

He May, However, Be Again Nominated This Week.

Senator Daniel Bradley, the Democratic Reform candidate for Senator in the Third District of Kings County, has withdrawn his candidacy, and at 11:25 o'clock last night S. Perry Sturges of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Reform Party in Kings County called at the office of the Board of Elections and filed the declination.

Mr. Sturges said that Senator Bradley might be renominated before the end of the week.

At the time that Senator Bradley's declination was filed, Mr. Sturges filed the declination of Mr. N. D. Alling, the Democratic Reform nominee in the Eleventh District.

Drove a Prairie Schooner from Kansas.

JAMAICA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Smith M. Raynor, who went West thirty years ago to seek his fortune, drove through this village yesterday on the way back to his old home, at Greenport, L. I.

With five children, he has driven with a team and covered wagon all the way from Fort Scott, Kan., the journey taking him ninety-one days thus far. He returns home penniless.

He was taken with the craze to go West shortly after the war. He did well out in Kansas, and finally became the owner of a farm. Pests ruined his crops, and his barn burned down, killing nearly all his live stock, last Fall. His wife became ill this Spring, and he put her on the train and sent her to Greenport. He then started to drive there with his children, two boys and three girls.

One of his four horses died on the way, and he sold another. His money gave out, and he was obliged to beg his way. In this village he stopped under a hotel shed all night, he and his children sleeping in the huge wagon. Citizens provided them with supper. He will reach Greenport on Thursday.

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Instantly Relieves TORTURING Skin Diseases

And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humours, and points to a speedy cure when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths, with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Underwear To Fit and Wear.

If it don't fit, it won't wear. It will rip and tear, and its wearer will swear.

Keep's Underwear

doesn't tear. It wears out slowly—causes no profanity. We have enough kinds and sizes of underwear in this store to give every man in America just exactly what he wants. We know what we are talking about. We mean every word of it. If you disbelieve us without trying—your own fault—your own loss.

Keep's Dress Shirts, all sleeve lengths, $1 and $1.50.
Dent's Eng. Gloves for street and driving, $1.75.
Perrin's French Kid Gloves, for receptions, $2.
Woolen Bath

Quaker Wisdom

"More people are slain by suppers than by the sword," but Quaker Oats for breakfast has restored millions.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

WAITED IN VAIN FOR CASH

No Committee of Fifty Funds at Republican County Headquarters Yet.

BUT THERE'S A HOPEFUL FEELING

Messrs. Smith and Rhoades Did Not Call, but They Sent Representatives—Figuring on the Amount Needed.

Members of the Republican County Committee were at headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday, with faces wreathed in smiles. They looked happy. They shook hands with one another. They got together in groups and told good stories. They went into the inner rooms and sat in little knots, as if they were at a club. From time to time some of them came to the outer room, looked laughingly at the elevator, and then returned.

A host of would-be campaign orators had flocked to the rooms. They were waiting to be assigned. Some singers were there to join the male quartets, which Mr. Treat is going to send into all parts of the city. The managers passed through this crowd, nodding to acquaintances, but saying little as to why everyone was feeling so good. "They havn't came yet," said one member at about 4 o'clock.

"You don't suppose it's a gold brick?"

"What's a gold brick?" asked a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and then the cause of the good feeling came out.

Charles Stewart Smith and John Harsen Rhoades were coming to headquarters. They are the Chairmen of the Committee of Fifty and its Executive Committee. They had arranged to meet the county Republican leaders, and confer as to the campaign for the fusion ticket. It was said this was to be the first of a series of conferences to e held daily by Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades, and the County Campaign Committee. As Messrs. Smith and Rhoades understood it, these meetings were to "advise" as to the progress of the campaign and the best methods of aiding the fusion ticket.

The Republican committeemen, however, hailed the coming of these eminent members of the Committee of Fifty as the sign that some of the good hard cash which the Fifty's Finance Committee was to raise was coming their way. They thought they saw a considerable "wad," as they expressed it. This, and not the presence of the campaign orators, was the cause of their hilarity.

Coming from the rooms where there were office-hunters, enthusiastic "spell-binders," politicians who had been in "deals" with Tammany and other politicians for the last ten years, one visitor offered this suggestion:

"If Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades are coming here, it would be wise if they left their valuables under the doormen and buttoned up their coats before taking the elevator."

But Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades did not come. They sent three representatives instead. These did not bring cash. They brought messages from the Fifty on the subject, however, and so the County Organization did not have a wholly unsatisfactory afternoon. Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades sent to ask how much was needed to prosecute a satisfactory campaign. They took no chances of taking any cash to the headquarters. They asked for specifications as to how their contribution, when it is made, is to be expended.

It is not their intention to contribute cash, collected under their management, to be used in electing Republican Assemblymen and Senators. A suggestion that the Republican managers were willing to use the money for this was heard last night. It may have been due to the fact that the Republican county managers, in trying to make an estimate of their needs, used the Assembly districts as the basis of the division.

The County Committeemen were by no means backward in making estimates. Some wanted $2,000 for each Assembly district. This would aggregate the comfortable sum of $70,000 for the city. Two thousand for a district was regarded by some as simply a "grab," and predictions were made that the Fifty would not give that amount. Some districts would be content with $1,000, it was said.

There was another gathering at Republican Headquarters last night, at which an attempt was made to prepare an itemized statement of the cash needed, to be submitted to the Fifty. Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades, it was said, would scrutinize this closely, and some cash would probably be advanced to-day.

John M. Patterson was at headquarters yesterday for the first time since the campaign began.

The more prominent members of the Campaign Committee profess not to know how much money they may expect from the Committee of Fifty to carry on the campaign for the fusion ticket. According to the scale on which the work was laid out yesterday, a large sum will be needed.

Cornelius Van Cott said with something very like a sigh that he did not know how much money would be needed, all told, or what part of it the Committee of Fifty would contribute.

Fred S. Gibbs was more serious on this matter than he is on the excise question. "It is," Mr. Gibbs said, with audible regret, "impossible to forget the Seventy of last year. Our confidence in the financial backing of such committees was then put to a severe strain. They held out golden promises last year, and you all know with what result. We must not be too confiding this year. We cannot tell how much we shall get."

What Mr. Gibbs said of last year's experience with the Seventy related to the simple fact that last year the Committee of Seventy preferred to handle its own money rather than turn it over to the Republican County Committee. The deep-seated grief of Jacob M. Patterson that the Seventy did so decide is a matter of history. This year the prospects seem brighter for the Republicans in this respect. The Fifty has no separate headquarters, and is not conducting a campaign of its own. The organizations which are backing the fusion ticket are fewer, and so if the wealthy men on the Financial Committee contribute liberally, the chances are better for any given organizations. The Republicans feel that they will be entitled to what the State Democracy does not get.

Until it is ascertained that actual receipts will be small, joy will reign at Republican headquarters, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Rhoades will be ever welcome visitors.

ORATORS AND SPELLBINDERS.

Republican County Committee Has a Large Supply on Hand.

Announcement that the Republican County Committee wanted volunteer orators brought a rare collection to the headquarters in West Thirty-eighth Street yesterday. Charles H. Treat was head over ears at work attending to them. Discrimination was needed in making the assignments. Some were fitted by nature and attainments for "the gashouse district"; others for the "brownstone district." The two classes and all the grades between them had to be kept separate.

"Jake" Kemple of West Virginia, who is rated past master in the art and science of spellbinding, was on hand.

"Most of these are plain 'spellbinders,'" he said. "A few are 'orators.' There's a difference between the two. An orator invents his own stories. The spellbinder repeats those that some one else invents. I claim to be an orator."

In view of the difficulty in making proper assignments for this work, a suggestion was made that a regular system of grades be adopted, as follows:

Orators who begin their speeches with the words, "My fellow-citizens," Class Z; to be assigned to the annexed district.

Orators who begin with the words, "The Republican P-a-r-t-y," to be rated in Class X; to be assigned to Harlem proper.

Orators who begin with the words, "The issues of this campaign are threefold," to be rated Class Y, and assigned to the country towns at their own expense.

Orators who begin with the words, "We are on the eve of a great crisis in municipal affairs," to be rated Class O, and assigned to the Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Orators who begin with the words, "I have been asked to say a word for the local candidates," to be rated Class Y, and assigned to Martin Healy's district—the First Assembly.

Orators who begin with the words, "We are confronted with an all-important question," to be rated Class N, and assigned to Brooklyn.

Orators who begin with the words, "The speakers who have preceded me have made my speech better than I can make it," to be rated Class A, and assigned to go with Dr. Depew wherever he goes.

The campaign meetings this week will be chiefly to "awake the people" to the necessity of registering. Some such simple classification as the one outlined, it is thought, would be of great assistance. Mr. Treat said yesterday that his campaign songs would be ready to-day. Singing and speeches will be heard in every district during the next two weeks.

CHANCE FOR THE COLORED MEN.

To be Allowed to Speak if Not to Have Offices.

Several days ago a delegation of colored men conferred with the Republican county managers, with a view to finding out "what they would get" if they supported the fusion ticket. Promises were very indefinite. A delegation had once called on Mayor Strong and received the same indefinite replies.

They are now in the field as volunteer campaign orators, and their services are accepted. Among those who are assigned are Charles W. Anderson, W. R. Davis, and James M. Carter.

"I have several speeches to make," said Mr. Anderson.

"Instead of giving offices, the managers are giving the colored men an opportunity to take the stump," said some one.

"They may wish they had given offices," said Anderson. "They don't know what a crowd of colored spellbinders may do if they have full swing at speechmaking."

Indorsed by Republican Club.

The Republican Club met at its headquarters, at 450 Fifth Avenue, last night, and indorsed the county fusion ticket. Resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Frank D. Pavey and John Ford for the Senate and Assembly, A. Lambeen and S. B. French for the Assembly were also adopted. These men are members of the club. Henry L. Stoddard, editor of The Mail and Express, and Francis Furnald, Jr., a broker, were elected to membership.

REGISTRATION LIGHT THIS YEAR

Falling-off from That of a Year Ago in Many Towns and Cities.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The registration for this city this Fall is 3,363, which is 105 less than last Fall.

AUBURN, Oct. 21.—The registration this year is 5,643, an increase of 171 over 1893, but a decrease of 454 from 1894.

HUDSON, Oct. 21.—The total registration in this city is 2,510, 122 less than last year.

MIDDLETOWN, Oct. 21.—The registration in Middletown this year is 2,922. In 1894 it was 3,179.

BATAVIA, Oct. 21.—The registration this year shows a large decrease from that of 1894. The total this year is about 2,400; last year it was 5,000.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 21.—The total registration in this city is 2,841, a falling off from the figures of last year of about 500.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 21.—The total registration in this city is 1,788, against 2,271 a year ago.

KINGSTON, Oct. 21.—The registration in this city is 5,215, which is a decrease of 184 from that of 1894.

PEEKSKILL, Oct. 21.—The total registration of the seven wards of Peekskill is 2,607. Last year the registration for the same wards was 3,059. The total for the town of Cortland, which includes Peekskill and four additional districts, is 3,899. Last year it was 4,378.

Sullivan Says He Will Win.

"I will tell you one thing that is certain about this campaign, and that is that the Tammany ticket is going to win, and I tell you another thing, and that is that I am going to be elected in the Tenth Senate District, and there is no mistake about it," said T. D. Sullivan, Senator, yesterday.

"I have two candidates against me, a Republican and a State Democrat, but they will not be in it. It is all right down in the Tenth. The people want me to go back, and that settles it.

"I do not think these State Democrats are going to do much harm in any of the districts. They are just giving people a chance to count them. A friend of mine who knows what's what sent $1,000 to The Clipper office yesterday to put up against $400 that no State Democrat will be elected on any Legislative ticket."

Another Fire in Young's Saloon.

Fire was discovered in the cellar of Harris Young's saloon at 691 Columbus Avenue last night at 6:30 o'clock, but firemen soon extinguished the flames. The damage amounted to $10.

There was a suspicious fire in the same place about three weeks ago.

The Sun

for bleaching clothes; You can't change them. Just re-member that Pearline, but for washing any colors with brightness and if you want the freshness and newness brought back, then you want Pearl-ine. The ease, the safety, the economy, the saving of time and of things washed—those are not the only points that recommend Pearline. The work is done better, all through. Bright women, who have proved this for themselves, have used hundreds of millions of packages.

DECLARES HIS PLATFORM

Dr. Parkhurst Says It Is to Do His Duty as a Preacher of Righteousness.

HAS NOT ABANDONED IT, NEVER WILL

However His Action May Retard a Movement, Will Do Nothing that Even Squints Toward Compromise—Two Speeches.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst was a busy man last night. With engagements to speak at three places, and handicapped with a severe cold, he succeeded in making two of the speeches, and in impressing his opinions and convictions on audiences composed, for the most part, of young men.

The doctor spoke with great earnestness. He answered the taunt of a New-York newspaper that he was evincing timidity and abandoning his principles. He wished to sound a note, he said, and that was that his only platform was to do his duty as a preacher of righteousness, and that platform he never had abandoned, and never would abandon.

At the Men's Club of St. George's Church, in East Sixteenth Street, of which Dr. Rainsford is pastor, where Dr. Parkhurst first spoke, an audience of 600 or 700 greeted him. His object in going there, as he expressed it to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was to "set the German element of the audience straight on the Roosevelt question."

Dr. Parkhurst told his audience that he thought he could speak to them as one who knew, because he had mingled with Germans a great deal in the Fatherland, and could interpret their sentiment on the drinking question. He had frequented German beer gardens there with his wife, and thought them a good thing. But he wished the difference to be noted between a German beer garden and a New-York City saloon. He had been in seventeen of the latter in one night, and he knew what they were.

In speaking of the work of the Police Board in enforcing the excise laws, Dr. Parkhurst championed the spy system.

"All that has been accomplished by this reform movement, for which I am to some extent responsible," he said, "I rests upon the spy system, brought into vogue by myself, and, if I were similarly situated to-morrow, I should employ the same system."

He had not employed it because he wished to make people do wrong, but to get evidence against the police of their infidelity to office. He believed the mass of the Germans was with Mr. Roosevelt in his enforcement of the statute.

"I am told that there is quite a large sprinkling of Germans here to-night," he said. "It might be wise to place matters distinctly before their minds. You know, I was abroad this Summer, but I followed New-York municipal matters closely, especially Mr. Roosevelt's magnificent crusade against the lawbreakers. Now, I don't know or don't care much just how you feel in this matter, but let us state things fairly. I have associated a great deal with Germans, and I think I can interpret their feelings on the drinking question. I do not wish to discuss the excise question. I will say, though, that a German beer garden is one thing and an Irish New-York City saloon is another. I have been—and I know I'll get rapped in the papers for saying it, but I have been in a great many German beer gardens with my wife on the other side of the water, and my impression is, if we had that to deal with we could meet the question easily and get along comfortably. When we come to associate with an Irish saloon we are on different grounds. I've also been in Irish whisky shops—seventeen of them in one night. I did not imbibe freely, but I went through the form and I know what they are. There is as much difference between the two places as there is between a swill trough and a dining room in the Waldorf. [Cries of 'Oh, no! That's too bad!'] No, it is not. I've been in both places too many times to be mistaken."

Dr. Parkhurst said the Germans were the most lawful nation on the globe, and that they were simply making the mistake of confounding the law with its enforcement.

"I was talking with Mr. Ottendorfer the other day," he continued, "and he said: 'I believe in the enforcement of the law, but not in the way that Roosevelt accomplishes it. I refer to the spy system.' 'You are getting pretty close to home,' said I to Mr. Ottendorfer, 'for this is the system which started the whole reform movement. But Roosevelt is dead. The other day, when he learned of a policeman who played a dirty trick to secure an arrest, he called him to account. In fact, there is not a man I can mention who is more thoroughly a man from top to bottom than Theodore Roosevelt.'" (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Parkhurst then made the statement about the spy system.

"I did not make any one commit crime," he added, "no more than one makes a storekeeper commit crime when he buys goods from him. I went in order to convince myself that they did commit crime, and that to do that was their business.

"Neither does Mr. Roosevelt make the saloon keepers commit crime when they sell beer on Sunday. He knows that they are violating the law, and it is his business to get evidence to that effect."

Dr. Parkhurst then defended Mr. Roosevelt against the charge of having enforced the excise law to the exclusion of other laws, by saying that it was the chief source of Tammany blackmail, and called for enforcement first of all. It was a forlorn hope of the Ridder faction among the German-Americans, he told them, that trusted to a Tammany victory this year to cause Roosevelt to resign or let up in the enforcement of the excise law.

In conclusion, he quoted Gen. Miles as saying: "Any person or class of persons that move in the direction of making light of the observance of a law are striking at the very underlies and guarantees the perpetuity of our institutions."

Ten minutes later Dr. Parkhurst was in the lecture room of his own church before the Young Men's Society, which had just heard Frank D. Pavey, candidate for Senator from the Fifteenth District. Dr. Parkhurst spoke of Mr. Pavey in glowing terms. He indorsed his candidacy for the service he had already rendered, and for his character and uprightness of purpose—"not being bound," as he put it, "by party lines in municipal matters."

"I feel," he said, speaking on a different line, "that I am not standing on what are called political grounds, in spite of what others say. It has been said that I am not acting in a politic manner, and God be praised for it. If there is any word that I abominate it is 'policy' in the common sense of the word. My only platform, I wish it understood, once and for all, is to do my duty as a preacher of righteousness. On that platform I stand, and however much my action shall retard any movement I will never do anything that even squints in the direction of a compromise. The church is the dearest spot on earth to me. The grand thought that has lain upon my heart all these years is how we, members of the great Church in general, can so carry ourselves as to secure what is highest and best for our municipality. I want New-York City to be converted to righteousness. That is the only object I have ever had in interesting myself in municipal matters. I stand on the platform of pure, unmitigated, and uncompromising righteousness, and, please God, I will stand there forever. It is a good thing to sound a note some times."

Dr. Parkhurst then bitterly denounced and repudiated the statement that he had evinced timidity and abandoned his principles. "I want to explain what I said about scratching the ticket," he continued. "I feel myself morally and religiously bound to scratch it, and scratch it I will. If there had been no partisanship fusion this year, we would have easily beaten Tammany. But I do not now propose to use means to defeat it which will cast me down from those principles which I have stood up for for years. The Chamber of Commerce could have gotten together and selected a clean ticket composed of men tried and true. Instead of this, partisanship interfered, and the slate was obliged to be let down from its high standard. I am not such a fool as to believe that we can have an ideal slate, but the case is not such as to cause me to support the fusion ticket in whole. Those portions of the ticket which are to bind me to partisanship I scratch. That one nominee put up by the High Priest of the Republican machine who is to give 126 offices to the boys I scratch.

"There are, however, some magnificent names on the ticket, and I hope you will see your way clear to help secure their election. I repeat it, however, that I would rather fight five Crokers than one Platt, and to pursue a course that would give that man more power would be to hold one's self stultified. I hope this will not be done, so that another rebuff may be administered to partisanship and discomfiture worked against the enemy, which you and I have so long been fighting."

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst will speak to-night in Urbach Hall, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue. This is in Senator Guy's district—the Twenty-first. Urbach Hall was once the headquarters of the Powhatan Club. Police Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker will speak at the meeting there to-night. Friday evening Dr. Parkhurst will begin a campaign against ex-Inspector Alexander S. Williams, Republican candidate for the Senate in the Twelfth District. Dr. Parkhurst will speak in Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place.

CLEVELAND'S wholesome, leavens most, leavens best. BAKING POWDER

NEGRO DAY AT THE EXPOSITION

The Colored People Gather in Great Numbers at Atlanta—An Impressive Address.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—Negro Day brought the largest attendance the exposition has had. The colored people made a great success of the day set apart for their race. They had an ode, an oration, and addresses by State and exposition officials. Their purpose was expressed in the opening stanza of the ode by Daniel Webster Davis of Richmond.

To-day we come to show the world what God for the hath wrought.
Here, where but thirty years ago, we were as chattles bought.

The orator of the day was the Rev. J. W. E. Bowen, a prominent negro educator of the South. His subject was "An Appeal to the King." His theme was "Has the Negro Any Place in American Life, and, If So, What Is That Place to be?"

"Please God," said he, "the negro will have sense enough to stay in this country and contribute to the correct solution of this race question, until this Nation shall become in truth homogeneous in sentiment, though heterogeneous in blood." Continuing, he said:

There is no such thing as perfect equality of individual or race. This is the figment clung to by minds that are woefully deficient in rudimentary training. The negro, he said, must be a worker. All sensible negroes agree to that. He does not shirk from work. All he asks is an equality of opportunity. We say to the King that the story of our past fealty is the best answer we can make touching our future interests.

It is written of us by one of the greatest Democratic Presidents, Andrew Jackson, that we may be actuated by lofty purposes, as seen in the noble defense made by the negro soldiery of New-Orleans in the second British war. It is on record for us that in all of the social upheavals between capital and labor, the negro has never been found with firebrand in hand.

Touching on another matter, he said:

As a representative of the thinking people of my race, I take off my hat to the white man of this country, North and South, when he swears by all that liveth that the sanctity of his home and the purity of his family shall be maintained at every hazard. We have come to learn that the purity of woman means the purity of the family, and the purity of the family purity of race and Nation, and whosoever insults that purity is an enemy to society and is in league with hell. We simply ask that the sins of the vicious be not charged to the whole race.

Our training on the whole has not been what it should have been, but the race is making a heroic effort to expel from its system all the views of degrading sin, and thus far we have made progress. We do not ask that the criminal escape, but that the court shall ferret out his crime by due process of law. We ask that justice be meted out to all criminals, black and white.

The speech by the Rev. Mr. Bowen made a great impression. It was heard by the largest audience that has yet assembled in the Auditorium.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Greene—Del Gardo.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Broadway, was crowded yesterday afternoon, when Miss Maria Elena del Gardo of San Domingo was married to Charles Burrows Greene of this city, with people of prominence in this city, Philadelphia, Washington, and Boston.

The bride is a graduate of Wellesley College, and is an accomplished musician. Her father, the late Joaquin del Gardo, was a Cuban patriot, who fled to this country at the time of the rebellion of 1862. On reaching here, he married Miss Ella Price, a cousin of the late Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks of Boston and of the late Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, in this city.

The wedding yesterday was a pink one, and the decorations of the chancel and altar consisted of pink roses and carnations. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of Trinity Chapel, assisted by the Rev. William Edward Hayes of Wellesley, Mass.

The maid of honor was Miss Ethel Howard Crosby, and the best man was Henry J. del Gardo, half brother of the bride. In the absence of Admiral Beardsley of the United States Navy, who has command of the Pacific squadron, the bride was given away by Emilio del Pino of 15 East Thirty-seventh Street. The bridesmaids were Miss del Pino, Miss Louise Sazarac of New-York, and Miss Susanne Hayes of Wellesley, a sister of the Rev. Dr. Hayes. The ushers were Allan R. Hawley, William Hawley, William McDaniel, and R. Murray Crosby.

The bride's gown was of ivory satin, made with court train, and elaborately trimmed with old point lace, the lace covering the entire bodice. The veil, also of old point lace, was fastened to the hair with a wreath of orange blossoms, brought from Cuba especially for the purpose.

Following the ceremony, there was a reception at the town house of Mrs. Marcos del Pino, in East Thirty-second Street.

Mitchell—Sheehy.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Miss Mary C. Sheehy and Dr. Neal Mitchell of Jacksonville, Fla., were married to-night at the residence of Mrs. Caroline C. Jennings, an aunt of the bride. The Rev. William H. Hopkins of Poughkeepsie, a friend of the bridegroom, officiated. Lee M. Hurd of New-York City acted as best man, and the bride's sister, Miss Eleanor Sheehy, was the maid of honor. A reception followed the ceremony, after which a wedding supper was given. Dr. and Mrs. Neal Mitchell left at midnight for an extended tour to New-York City and the South. Jacksonville, Fla., will be their future home.

Congregationalists Indorse the Police.

The Congregational Club of New-York and vicinity met last night for the first time this Fall at the St. Denis Hotel. Resolutions were passed in which the club praised the present Board of Police Commissioners and promised to do all in its power to sustain them in their work. The remainder of the meeting was taken up with a discussion of foreign missions, in which ex-President S. C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College, John C. Berry, M. D., of Japan, and others took part. The Rev. and Mrs. Mikambe of Bombay who were expected did not appear.

CHILL FOR CART TAILERS

Government Men Send Out Three Vehicles on the East Side.

NO MUSIC, BLUE FIRE, AND COLD AIR

Handful of Men Gather at Each of the Stands, and at One Place Discussion of Horse Blankets Was Uppermost.

Four trucks, illuminated with six Chinese lanterns apiece, drew up in front of Good Government Club Y, at 175 Eldridge Street, last evening at 8 o'clock. They were common trucks, without any attempt at luxury or ornamentation except the lanterns and a slip of canvas on each side, bearing inscriptions of "Down with the Bosses," and "Vote for the Good Government Candidates."

Three of the trucks were immediately provided with three warranted speakers each, while the fourth one was forced to go home again, for want of a load of orators, who had promised to appear, but did not. There being no band with the truck procession, the small boys paid no attention to it, and each truck finally went in a different direction without any following.

Truck I. was in charge of R. W. G. Welling as orator in chief, with G. E. Morse and Julius Blumberger as his assistants. It stopped first in Rutgers Square, close by the fountain. Mr. Welling demanded some blue fire, which was extracted from a small blue-light. This brought about thirty small boys and girls and five or six men. It also brought a policeman, who wanted Mr. Welling to show his permit.

"Chief Conlin has given us permission to speak," Mr. Welling replied.

"I have heard nothing about it," retorted the policeman in a skeptical tone.

"It's all right," said Mr. Welling.

"Well, I'll go to the station house and see about it," was the policeman's answer.

Mr. Welling began his address with: "Fellow-citizens, boys, and girls."

The crowd was so cold that it shivered and said nothing.

Then Mr. Welling, speaking chiefly to the fountain, said that they had all been warned not to vote the Good Government ticket because it was too good for them. At least that was what the bosses had told them.

At this point a boy yelled: "Vote for Tammany!" and the crowd gave a faint cheer.

Mr. Welling spoke of the discoveries made by the Commissioners of Accounts, showing that 800 per cent. profit had been charged on some of the articles supplied to the Fire Department. The small crowd listened with the utmost apathy, and it did not seem to strike any present that Mr. Welling meant the Police and not the Fire Department.

Two lines of street cars converge at Rutgers Square, and the cars rattled past almost continuously during Mr. Welling's analysis of the accounts, and his reply to the questions which he thought the crowd ought to ask him as to whether the Good Government Clubs were Republicans or Democrats. The crowd neither knew nor cared why, but went away because it seemed easier to stand than to move.

When Mr. Welling had finished, Mr. Blumberger began with the proceedings before the Lexow committee, which seemed only to interest a policeman who had joined the small crowd. The speaker hailed the fusion ticket the confusion ticket, and said that they had been thirty years under Tammany rule because the Republicans had never carried out the promises which they made in their platforms. The little crowd seemed to wait patiently for some one to say something they could understand.

George E. Morse then made a brave attempt to enliven the proceedings. He began:

"Why are you here, and what brings you here?"

No one in the crowd ventured any reply to this question.

Mr. Morse went on:

"Which is the biggest city in the country?"

A small boy yelled:

"New-York."

"Which is the biggest State in the Union?"

"New-York," yelled the same small boy.

"Which is the biggest country in the world?" insisted Mr. Morse.

"New-York," said the small boy again.

Mr. Morse shifted to another subject without delay. He declared that the Good Government Club stood for honest principles.

"What are your principles?" asked a man on the outskirts of the crowd.

Mr. Morse did not reply directly to this question, but plunged at once into the benefits which Col. Waring had rendered the east side by cleaning the streets. But the crowd had got hold of an idea at last, and kept up a fire of interruptions to know what the principles of the speaker were. Not being properly primed on this point, Mr. Morse in despair finally said:

"Mr. Welling will tell you what our principles are."

Mr. Welling came forward and declared that the Good Government Clubs had four principles, the first of which was to get the best men for the offices, and the second of which was ballot reform. He said that ballot reform had already been obtained, and made a long dissertation on the principle of the best men for the offices, during which he lost sight of his third and fourth principles altogether.

The cold and the principles united were too much for the crowd, who threatened to vanish, so the truck moved on to the corner of Clinton and Madison Streets, with five small boys perched in the rear as long as it kept on East Broadway, but even these jumped off when it turned down Clinton Street.

More blue fire was burned at the next halting place after considerable difficulty in getting the stuff to light. The advantage of this site was in having a saloon as a recruiting ground. Four of five men came out to listen to the orators. Mr. Blumberger began the speaking and talked a good deal about the need of a market in the locality.

The crowd at this corner did not exceed forty in number, half of whom were boys and girls under sixteen. Five or six women closely wrapped in their shawls stood for a few minutes on the sidewalk. Two bearded Hebrews walked around the cart to see if there was anything to be sold; they had the look of persons who did not understand a word of what was being said. The speeches were in much the same vein as those delivered in Rutgers Square and met with an equally chilly reception.

The only sign of interest displayed was when one man asked:

"Will you give us a glass of beer on Sunday?"

"Yes, Sir!" shouted Mr. Morse, who heard the question, though he was not speaking at the time. Mr. Blumberger kept on, while trucks on their way rattled past and no one could hear his voice but himself. After he had settled down into a steady stream of talk, a big truck driver went up to the driver of the Good Government truck and said:

"How in thunder is it that you people don't know enough to put blankets on your horses?"

The crowd listened intently to the reply to this question.

"They have been working all day, and don't need a blanket," was the reply.

The crowd looked at the driver with the compassion of scorn born of knowledge of horses greater than his.

"All the more reason they should have blankets now," said the truck driver.

"If we had brought blankets burglars might have stolen them," said the Good Government truck driver.

"I'll put the burglars on to you," said the other. "If you were in bed this cold night you would like to sleep without a blanket, wouldn't you?"

"You haven't an overcoat on," said the Good Government driver.

"That's because I wear a cardigan jacket," was the truckman's reply.

The crowd spent the remainder of the Good Government's stay at this corner discussing the question of why the horses had no blankets. All the speechmaking was lost on them as soon as this practical matter turned up.

Truck No. 2 had W. Harris Roome, W. R. Schirton, and P. J. Rosenthal as an oratorical outfit. It went to the corner of Sixth Street and Avenue C and halted between a beer shop and a distillery. A crowd of about fifty persons collected, including two pretty girls, who tried unsuccessfully to get up a flirtation with one of the speakers.

Mr. Rosenthal spoke in favor of personal liberty and obedience to the law. He also denounced ex-Inspector Williams, who is the Republican Senatorial candidate in this part of the city.

Mr. Roome declared himself against all bosses and bargains, and said the fusion ticket was born in corruption. The Committee of Fifty had said to Lauterbach and Power to put up the candidates, and they would put up the cash.

Truck No. 3, with Alfred Bishop Mason, J. H. Klein, and J. L. Belzer, went first to Broome and Norfolk Streets, and afterward to the square at Houston and First Streets, opposite the Hon. W. F. Grote's saloon.

As soon as Mr. Mason began to speak about putting down the bosses some one in the small crowd which had collected wanted to know if that meant down with the capitalists also. Mr. Mason replied that the Good Government Clubs had nothing to do with the capitalists. The crowd took little interest in the speaking after he had made this reply, probably because several red-hot Socialists have lately been campaigning this quarter of the city from trucks.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB TALKS EXCISE

Mr. Davidson Declares that the Early Americans Had No Rigid Laws Against Sunday Drinking.

The Democratic Club met last night at 617 Fifth Avenue and heard several speeches on the excise question. Former Excise Commissioner Joseph Blumenthal spoke in favor of excise home rule, and urged the club to keep up the agitation until more liberal laws were secured.

George S. Davidson, the next speaker, began his speech by referring to the prating of the Republican orators about the American Sabbath, which phrase he defined as follows:

"The meaning, as we have it, is this: That the liberty granted to the inhabitants of monarchical Europe of following their own pleasure in passing the weekly holiday shall be abridged, and in its place substituted the practice of a Puritanical Sabbath, as observed nowhere on earth save in New-England, and there only in recent times. The law as it prevailed in Massachusetts and other New-England provinces did not for many years after the landing contain a Sunday excise plank. Let us look backward for a moment and see what those laws really were and endeavor, if possible, to imbibe some of the spirit that inspired their enactment."

The speaker then took up the question historically, and quoted from the laws of the Plymouth colony to prove that it was not unlikely half a century after their landing that the Pilgrims passed a Sunday excise law, and then only in a mild form, to prevent the Sunday sale of liquor except in case of necessity for the relief of those who were sick or faint, or the like.

"In the statutes of the Massachusetts Bay colony no direct enactment appears against Sunday drinking until 1727, when a fine of 5 shillings was imposed on all persons 'found drinking' in public houses, a law that was not likely to be of much practical value. It was, you see, not till over a century after the landing of the pilgrims that any Sunday excise law was adopted by this leading colony.

"The same story is rehearsed in the laws of Connecticut and Rhode Island, except that not until later the excise plank was put in the Sunday laws of either of those colonies."

In New-York and Pennsylvania the same state of affairs was shown to exist. In the former the law prohibited the sale of liquor on Sunday, except between the hours of 2 and 9. In the latter there was no excise law until 1762, and liquor might be freely sold "to regular inmates and travelers in moderation."

In conclusion Mr. Davidson said:

"There is no need of going further. The American Sabbath turns out to be quite a different affair than our Republican friends would have us believe. When they advocate it they do not, as they fondly, but mistakenly, suppose, advocate the enforcement of a strict law against liquor selling on the first day of the week. Far from it. What they really support are the obsolete statutes against walking abroad, sleeping during sermon time, picking up sticks, traveling from place to place, &c. We all know how dangerous it is to intrust fanatics with power. Is it wise to give them the power to revive the ducking stool, the stocks, the stake for witches, along with the other absurd laws that go to make up the real American Sabbath? They might readily take it into their heads to do these things, and where would our liberties be then?"

John Fox took up the excise question on the same line, and also spoke for a lower tax rate for this city. Other excise speeches were made by A. A. Ailing, H. W. Smith, John Quincy Adams, and C. W. Ridgeway. A committee, with Mr. Davidson as Chairman, was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the excise views of the club.

The Mayor and Architect at Odds.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a meeting in the office of the Mayor yesterday, and the Mayor criticised Architect Wilson because he had put the commission to what the Mayor considered unnecessary delay regarding his claim for extra work.

Col. Fellows suggested the changing of the Clerk's office, in the new Court House, so that the present office could be used for the new Judge of the General Sessions Court.

Mr. Wilson's charge for the original work was 2 per cent., but he said that he wanted 5 per cent. for making the changes suggested by the District Attorney. The Mayor said that he thought the action of the architect was "a small, contemptible trick."

Mr. Wilson said: "I have not time to reply to that. There is too much to be said. Pay me for the work I have done at 2 per cent., and for all extra work 5 per cent., or give it to whomever you like."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Two-story dwelling of Susan Rodier, Potter Place; damage, $50.
1:15 P. M.—Rapp & Johnson; First Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; damage, $3,000.
2:45 P. M.—417 West Forty-first Street; John Murray; damage, $60.
3:45 P. M.—223 West Forty-fifth Street; Minnie Barrett; damage, $250.
4:30 P. M.—57 Norfolk Street; S. Ziegels; damage, $200.
4:35 P. M.—532 West Forty-eighth Street; Fred Baumann; damage, $2,500.
6:05 P. M.—33 Charlton Street; Peter Bacheloff; damage, $50.
6:45 P. M.—First Avenue and Ninetieth Street; H. Holtrasser; damage, $25.
6:50 P. M.—601 Columbus Avenue; Harry Young; damage, $10.

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WILLIAMS OUT ON A TOUR

How the ex-Inspector Does Campaigning for a Seat in the Senate — Says He Will Vote for Himself.

Ex-Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams is making the liveliest kind of a canvass in the Twelfth Senatorial District. He thinks there is not the slightest doubt in the world that the people will elect him Senator. Every night after dinner he leaves his house at 109 East Tenth Street, and starts out on a trip of the Twelfth, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Assembly Districts.

Usually the first place he stops at is the headquarters of the Republican Campaign Committee of the Fourteenth Assembly District, 168 First Avenue. He doesn't stay there long, however—at least he didn't last night.

After talking matters over with his lieutenants he starts out on the tour. Often he travels alone, but sometimes he takes a friend with him. Every now and then he stops at a little cast side store and shakes hands with the proprietor. Perhaps he discusses the weather. At all events, he is pretty sure to inquire how the storekeeper's neighbors are going to vote two weeks from to-day. Then he may make a call at some private house.

His first real objective point last night was the Alpha Club—sometimes called George Hilliard's Club—at 741 Fifth Street, in the Sixteenth Assembly District. He shook hands with at least fifty voters there and told them that he expected to be elected, and wanted them to roll up their sleeves and go in and help him.

After this visit, the ex-Inspector crossed the street, walked west toward Avenue C, and stepped into the Federal Club, at 764 Fifth Street, of which William Huber is the moving spirit. A number of enthusiastic Republicans were on hand to welcome him. They gave him a mighty cheer as he took a seat near the window and lit a cigar. The meetings of the Federal Club are quite informal.

Mr. Huber rose to the occasion last night and told his hearers what a fine man the ex-Inspector was, and that it should be their duty to vote for him. The election of a United States Senator might hinge on the result in the Twelfth Senatorial District. Then Mr. Williams arose. He spoke easily and briefly.

"I only want to say this, gentlemen," he said: "I am in this fight to win, and I expect to be elected. It is true that the next Senate is to take part in the election of a United States Senator, and if I am in the Senate I assure you that I will vote with the Republicans. I can tell you of the man who will vote for Williams. It's Williams—myself."

That is all the ex-Inspector of Police said, but it pleased his auditors. For a half h

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

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ABBEY'S—The Chieftain—8:20.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Ambition—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:00.
GARDEN—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings—8:15.
GARRICK—Leonardo—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Foundling—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Case of Rebellious Susan—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Misses Barefoot—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Food Exhibition—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—Fleur-de-Lis—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Capitol—8:30.
STEINWAY HALL—New-York Ladies' Trio—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	59	40	43
6 A. M.	54	42	44
9 A. M.	54	41	44
12 M.	56	44	46
4 P. M.	49	43	47
6 P. M.	57	48	45
9 P. M.	56	42	43
12 P. M.	55	40	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....44.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....42.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....56.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....54.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE WOOLEN INDUSTRY.

We directed attention a few days ago to evidence disclosing a conspiracy on the part of certain prominent Republican journals and McKinley politicians to misrepresent the condition of the woolen industry. Without the least regard for their own trade reports and news dispatches these journals had, with one accord, been asserting that the industry of manufacturing goods out of wool in this country was most deplorably depressed and on the brink of ruin. By the testimony of their own reports and news columns, as well as by the evidence afforded by official statistics, increases of wages, and many signs of activity, we showed that this was not true. The purpose of the conspirators was to excite partisan feeling in support of the projected attack upon the wool schedule of the tariff at the coming session of Congress.

But, while the assertions of these conspirators with respect to the condition of the woolen industry are not true, the manufacturers cannot expect to enjoy in the near future the prosperity to which they are entitled, if the Republican leaders shall persist in their purpose with respect to tariff agitation. And if they shall not retain the advance made since March last and shall not have hereafter a fair share of the prosperity attending the remarkable revival of business now in progress, the Republican Party will clearly be responsible for any depression or retrogression which may take place.

It is the purpose of the Republican leaders to pass in the House at the coming session of Congress a bill restoring the duties on wool. They hope to procure the passage of such a bill in the Senate also, and thus to invite a veto from the President. In this way the question as to a tax on wool, the manufacturers' raw material, is to be kept open for two years to come, with the understanding that the Republicans, if they shall obtain control of legislation in 1897, will restore the high McKinley tax, or even impose—as LAWRENCE and his association now demand—a tax greater than that which was repealed a year ago.

What may be the effect of this agitation and this policy upon the domestic woolen industry? After the tax on raw material was removed, it became expedient for the manufacturer, who could for the first time freely select from and blend the varying wools of the world, to adapt his machinery and methods to the new conditions, in order that he might compete advantageously with the products of foreign manufacturers who had for many years enjoyed the freedom which had been withheld from him. Some domestic manufacturers have made the required improvements; others are beginning to make them; others have been intending to make similar changes. The work of improvement was delayed by the condition of business during the first six months of the new law. With respect to these changes, The American Wool and Cotton Reporter said last week, in an article relating to the growing popularity of worsted fabrics and the displacement of carded woolens by low-priced worsted goods:

"Old-fashioned woolen manufacturers are being daily superseded by manufacturers whose mills are equipped with the best and latest improved machinery. Several changes among the mills which have been reported during the past few weeks have served to accentuate this point, and others are pending which will illustrate more conclusively than ever the evolution of the worsted manufacturer."

But if the manufacturers shall become convinced that there is to hang over them throughout the next two years the danger of the restoration of the old tax on their raw material—a tax which, in the fiscal years 1893 and 1894 was, on clothing wool, equivalent to 59¾ per cent.—and that the policy of the Republican Party is to restore that tax, or to impose even a larger one, if it shall obtain control of the law-making power in 1897, will not this tendency to take advantage of the freedom now enjoyed by improving antiquated plants be discouraged or effectively repressed? There will be no sense of security, no feeling on the part of the manufacturer that he can invest his money safely on a basis of free raw material. He may become the innocent victim of vindictive partisan politics. Who will be clearly responsible for his discouragement, if he shall be discouraged, for the repression of growing activity in the woolen industry, and the obstruction of progress, if there shall be repression and obstruction? Undoubtedly, the Republican leaders if they shall persist in the policy now foreshadowed, for the support of which there has been formed a conspiracy of misrepresentation.

The industry is not in a condition of "deplorable depression" at the present time, although these conspirators say it is, but their purpose is to bring about such a condition if this end can be accomplished by the policy which they have undertaken to support and, if possible, to carry into effect.

VENEZUELA.

The actual intentions of Great Britain toward Venezuela have not yet been announced. The signs and portents which usually appear when she is about to engage in a dirty and ignoble piece of business are already visible, however. One of these signs is the swaggering and truculent tone suddenly assumed by some of the minor London newspapers. The cable brings specimen expressions from The St. James Gazette, The Westminster Gazette, The Pall Mall Gazette, and The Globe. Not one of these journals has the slightest influence on English opinion or any other. Nobody minds what they say, and as they themselves mind least of all, they have naturally been selected to pipe high and loud the official tune.

The efforts of these casual organs of the Foreign Office to make it quite clear that the Venezuelans are the aggressors in this dispute, that all Americans who are not complacently indifferent to Great Britain's designs are "blatherskites," and that Great Britain is simply guarding her own, are of no interest save in so far as they reveal the temper and foreshadow the purposes of Lord SALISBURY. The synopsis of his latest communication to the Government of Venezuela indicates a disposition to insist on asserting a clear British title to all territory to the east of the Schomburgk line and a goodly slice beyond. The courses of the Cuyuni and Amacura Rivers, which are mentioned as marking the westerly limits of the territory absolutely claimed by Lord SALISBURY, constitute a boundary that would give Great Britain a coast line on the principal mouth of the Orinoco. The delimitations suggested by Lord ABERDEEN and by Lord GRANVILLE, while following the Cuyuni River in the South, run far to the east of the Orinoco's mouth. But Great Britain sees reasons for coveting access to the mouth of the river, and that is justification enough for her. The weakness of her position lies in the fact that her historical title, flimsy as it is to the whole of the territory whose possession Venezuela disputes with her, is completely vitiated so far as concerns the territory adjacent to the Orinoco by the admissions and official propositions of ABERDEEN and GRANVILLE.

Lord SALISBURY's intimation that the claim to the territory west of the Cuyuni may be submitted to arbitration somewhat relieves the tension of the affair. We could not with indifference see a European power, not even England, invade a weak South American State, and, on no better title than the highwayman establishes to the traveler's purse, rob her of a sixth part of her territory. If a sixth, why not a half? Why not the whole? What is the limit of tolerance?

In writing to Mr. DAYTON of the escapade of NAPOLEON III. in Mexico, Mr. SEWARD declared that "that policy would probably scatter seeds which would be fruitful of jealousies which might ultimately ripen into collision between France and the United States and the other American republics." It is better that none of the evil seed should be sown.

SHEEHAN'S CASE.

"The use of character," according to BURKE, "is to be a shield against calumny." Mr. JOHN C. SHEEHAN has perhaps never heard of BURKE, but he is in a position to appreciate how very desirable a good moral character would be. But you cannot eat your cake and have it. You cannot leave one town in default, and then in another have five bank accounts and buy thirty-five-thousand-dollar houses, on a salary of $5,000 a year, without exciting public curiosity as to how you manage to do it and a general readiness to accept any plausible explanation of what so much needs to be explained.

The Commissioners of Accounts have produced a plausible explanation. The hypothesis does not cover all the observed facts, it is true, but it covers enough to indicate a method by which SHEEHAN might have contrived, in his capacity of Police Commissioner, to amass houses and bank accounts in his private capacity. The trouble with this explanation is that it requires whoever accepts it to believe that SHEEHAN is a scoundrel who prostituted and betrayed his public trust to the enlargement of his private fortune. But we regret to see that this is not generally regarded as an obstacle to the acceptance of the theory.

SHEEHAN says the accusation is a "fake"—whatever that may mean—and he goes into some detail to show that it is unjust. But if he did not get money in the way set forth by the Commissioners of Accounts, in what way did he get it? The onus of showing that a man whom nobody would think of employing at half SHEEHAN's official salary in any private business, and whom nobody who knew his antecedents would think of employing at all, amassed money by a frugality that enabled him to lay by six or seven times his own salary is on SHEEHAN himself. He had a chance to tell all about it last year. Mr. GOFF was very urgent and pressing—almost abusive, we regret to say—in his insistence that SHEEHAN should explain his business methods. But SHEEHAN declined to do so.

How happy would SHEEHAN be if he could point to his own character and reputation as a sufficient answer to the charges against him. Even in that case his troubles would not be ended, for the most respected citizen in New-York would find it necessary to go more into specification than that to meet charges so specific and so circumstantially supported as those brought against SHEEHAN. But SHEEHAN has no "shield against calumny" except a vindication by Tammany Hall in the shape of an election as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that organization.

A DISTRESSED CLASS.

There still lingers in the minds of many Americans the notion that the clergy of the Established Church in England are maintained out of the taxes in a state of enviable comfort, if not of luxury, and this notion is probably at the root of that rather warm opposition to a State Church which is irrelevantly, but not infrequently, expressed in our religious papers, and sometimes in our pulpits. Some statistics submitted by the Dean of Norwich at the Church Congress recently held in Norwich should serve to dissipate the error we have noted. The Dean's statement, as quoted in The London Spectator, contained the following classification of "beneficed clergymen" according to their annual income:

Under	$250	400
Under	500	3,500
Under	750	7,000
Over	750	3,500

Clearly a body of educated men, graduates of the universities, trained to the standard of comfort and of personal expenditure common to the non-clerical members of their class, and most of them with families to support and with considerable expenditures imposed by their calling, two-thirds of whom receive less than $750 a year and one-third of them less than $500, are not rolling in wealth.

The Dean of Norwich proposes as a remedy for the suffering clergy a "sustentation fund," to be subscribed by the laity, of $5,000,000 a year. This, he thinks, would secure a minimum of $1,000. The Spectator, which receives the proposition kindly enough, suggests, however, that the laity will not respond unless they are first informed how many of the clergy over thirty years of age have private means, and how far the clergy will admit of lay control. "In England," it says, "the subscribers even to the holiest charity invariably claim and usually enforce a share in the management." If this is the spirit in which the laity shall receive the plan, it looks as if a considerable revolution might be in sight. It would be an interesting spectacle to see the great English Church practically "disestablished" by a fall in the cash value of tithes.

UTAH REPUBLICANS PLAY WITH FIRE.

The Democratic Convention that met in Ogden on Sept. 7 and nominated candidates for United States Senators, Representative in Congress, and State officers will to-day reassemble in Salt Lake City in response to a call made by the unanimous agreement of the State Committee at a special meeting held on Oct. 14.

This unusual proceeding was made necessary by the outrageous and high-handed interference, by JOSEPH E. SMITH and GEORGE Q. CANNON, officers of prominence and hitherto great influence in the Mormon Church, in the political contest in Utah. Two weeks ago, a month after the Democratic ticket was nominated, and after the candidates on that ticket had been canvassing the counties without question or challenge from any Church authority as to their right to be candidates, Messrs. SMITH and CANNON, in a secret meeting of the priesthood, delivered speeches in which MOSES THATCHER, candidate for United States Senator, and B. H. ROBERTS, candidate for Congress, both on the Democratic ticket, were censured with great bitterness for permitting their names to be used, and the candidates menaced with the displeasure of the Mormon Church.

Not for many years has Utah known so sudden and thorough a political disturbance of feeling as that which followed the publication of the facts related. The devotion of GEORGE Q. CANNON, formerly a Democrat, but recently a Republican pervert anxious to obtain material encouragement for many languishing enterprises in which he is interested, to the cause of the Republican Party appears to have been one reason for the attack made by him and SMITH upon Democratic Mormons. The immediate occasion for the attack appears to have been the discovery, by the Republican managers, that there was great probability that Utah would give a Democratic majority, and that nothing short of a churchly warning to Mormons that would detach them from the Democratic Party would prevent a Republican defeat.

The first impulse with the Democratic managers was to cancel the ticket, cease all effort for candidates, and by inaction to permit Statehood to fall by default. The attempt at Church dictation was everywhere resented with outspoken indignation. Consultations at Democratic headquarters, when the State canvass indicated a majority for the Democrats of upward of 3,000, led to the call for the reassembling of the convention to-day to afford an opportunity for official expression and action.

Mr. B. H. ROBERTS, the Democratic candidate for Congress, a priest and missionary of the Mormon Church, and the chief object of the attack of CANNON and SMITH, contributed by a public statement to the interest in the controversy, and by his expressed determination to fight the attempt of the Church to dictate the political opinions and course of its members assisted in developing Democratic strength out of a situation contrived for the defeat of the Democratic Party in Utah. While expressing a willingness to be governed by the admonition and reproof of the Church authorities, he resented the criticism against himself when he was not present to reply, and the application of a rule of discipline in his case that was not imposed upon Mormons who had accepted Republican nominations and were censurable, if he was, for participation in political affairs. "Holding his position in the Church dearer than life itself," he declared that he was ready to risk all in the cause of political freedom.

In the convention that will meet to-day opportunity will be afforded to learn the effect of the Cannon-Smith attempt to use their power as Church dignitaries to injure the Democratic cause in Utah. This employment of ecclesiastical office and power ought to subject the offenders to speedy and effectual condemnation. The offense would have been as rank and odious if committed for one party as it was for the other. It was a perilous playing with fire.

Great as has been and as may be the influence of G. Q. CANNON in the Mormon Church, it is apparent, from the reports printed in Utah, that there has been a profound revolt against him, and that the resentment felt by the candidates whom he sought to prejudice in the estimation of Mormons is shared by Mormons and by many Gentiles who believe in fair play in politics, and that his interference may have had an effect in the Mormon Church contrary to that he looked for. If the reassembled convention decides to stand by its candidates and go on with the fight, it will be taken as an indication that the desperate experiment of SMITH and CANNON has helped rather than hindered the cause of the Democrats of Utah.

MR. E. M. SHEPARD'S STANDARD.

Mr. SHEPARD's letter accepting the nomination of the Reform Organization of the Democratic Party for the Mayoralty of Brooklyn is a very remarkable paper. It fully justifies the estimate of the man which we submitted recently when we argued that he would be the best possible candidate for the Democrats to unite in naming. The letter is, in the best sense of the word, a state paper, and we know of none in the history of American politics in which so high a standard of action is sustained with a more intelligent array of entirely practical considerations. Mr. SHEPARD undertakes no special pleading for his own election, makes no specific pledges as to particular matters engaging public attention for the moment, and, though a most sincere and convinced Democrat in National politics, clearly points out the great danger from yielding to partisan feeling in city elections. He makes simply a powerful appeal to the people of Brooklyn that "they should now treat it as their first concern successfully to establish political bodies which, whether or not they shall be partisan on National or State lines, shall genuinely represent and maintain high standards of administration." Such a body the Reform Organization of the Democratic Party in Brooklyn distinctly is.

The features of Mr. SHEPARD's letter which stand out clearly in contrast with everything that has been presented by the regular machines of the two great parties are: 1. The singularly clear and broad understanding of what the administration of a great city is. 2. The succinct and intelligent analysis of the causes of the failures of the past. 3. The statement of the present requirements. "Brooklyn," says Mr. SHEPARD, "is a great business, industrial, and social institution." Everybody recognizes this general description. Every one knows that the paving and care of streets, the provision of a water supply and sewerage, the administration of the bridges, and the collection and disbursement of taxes, &c., are business and industrial matters requiring the same system and no other that is applied to a great corporate concern. But the management of the police, the Fire Department, and the schools is not merely a business matter; it is that and something very much more, more complex, delicate, and difficult. Both these classes of matters in the past have—until the partial change under Mayor Low, and more recently the less complete change under Mayor SCHIEREN—been largely under the control of politicians, and were kept so because the great body of the voters were decided in city elections by their party sympathies, and because the politicians, knowing this, kept control of the party machine and through that of city affairs. This left only one way open to even an attempt at reform—the overthrow of one set of politicians and replacing them by another. "The theory," as Mr. SHEPARD remarks, "has been destructive, not constructive."

For this sort of thing Mr. SHEPARD proposes no impracticable or transcendental remedy. He recognizes that the choice of the managers of a city's affairs, though it need not be a partisan matter, must be a political matter.

"Public offices are filled, directly or indirectly, by public elections; and public elections are conducted, and their results determined, or at least limited, by the action of organized political bodies. Independent voting without nominations and organization are notoriously futile. In the long run, the character of our public officers has not risen, nor will it in the future rise, higher than the source of their nominations. Until the voters of Brooklyn practically learn this fundamental truth of politics—this essential rule of public life—they will have the rule of corruption and incompetence, sometimes more, sometimes less, occasionally tempered by a rush of public sentiment, when the happy accident of a fit nomination occurs."

It is on this principle that the Reform Organization of the Democratic Party is based. That organization has undertaken by systematic effort, by the united energies of those interested in every ward, to "determine or limit" the action of the regular organizations. It has met so far with great success. It compelled the nomination and secured the election of Mr. SCHIEREN, who has been a very great advance on BOODY. It practically prevented the nomination of the prime favorite of the spoilsmen in each of the great parties, and has compelled both the candidates, with more or less sincerity, to promise to adhere to a far higher standard than they would otherwise have considered. Finally, it has given the people of Brooklyn in Mr. SHEPARD a candidate in every way able and bound to apply the very highest standard. He deserves the support of all intelligent citizens, and he ought to be elected. Even if he be not elected, "then, whether Mr. WURSTER or Mr. GROUT shall be Mayor of Brooklyn, he will be a far better man, and his administration far better and safer, if the verdict at the polls shall have demonstrated that the sentiment which the Democratic Reform Party represents is powerful in Brooklyn, is growing, and will persist to a triumphant end."

IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

We suppose that a majority of the people of Newfoundland are honest, but they have shown a curious and persistent preference for rascals as rulers and lawmakers. They refused to support the movement for the overthrow of the Whiteway party after nearly all the leaders of that party had been convicted of corruption and bribery at elections, and by their loyalty to the disgraced organization invited the financial collapse which afterward prostrated the colony. Through all their troubles, however, and in spite of all disclosures, they cling to the Whiteway gang.

This colonial ring is now at variance with the courts on the question of smuggling. Several of its prominent members are already under arrest, and fifty other persons, some of them "men in very high places in business and public life," are to be prosecuted, it is said. These proceedings will probably break up the Cabinet, and they may be as annoying to the Whiteway party as the successful prosecution of half its legislators for bribery was some time ago. But after the courts have finished their work WHITEWAY and his associates will be found, we think, in control of the Government. The people's preference for rulers and legislators of that kind has become so firmly established that the courts will scarcely be able to contend successfully against it.

Whenever a store or a man in this city is robbed, the foes of our present Police Board see in the crime clear proof that the patrolmen, wearied by their toils as enforcers of the excise law, have no energy or attention left for bestowal on burglars and highwaymen. The argument is a pretty one, but somehow it seems to break down when an attempt is made to apply it across the river in Brooklyn. There, where the police and the saloon keepers dwell together in sweetest peace, both safes and pockets are constantly assailed with success and impunity. Everybody who reads the papers knows this, and yet no explanation for the strangely contrasted prenomena is ever offered by the foes aforesaid. And, on the whole, they are wise not to attempt one. The most effective method when appealing to ignorance and prejudice, is to rely wholly on fine round assertions. Against these, if often enough reiterated to the right people, obvious facts show small indeed.

If those people who are going to start a gold-cure establishment up in Herkimer have any regard for WARNER MILLER's feelings they will lease TONY MACHIN's place and there conduct their reformatory operations. So doing, they would not only remove a most embarrassing obstacle from Mr. MILLER's path, but they would find themselves well supplied from the very start with patients of the most promising sort.

Señor DE LOME is quite right in saying that the people of this country know him and are sure that he will not deceive them, especially about the condition of affairs in Cuba. Perhaps, however, those facts may not recommend the Minister to his home Government so strongly as he thinks. What Spain wants here is a man who, while denouncing the revolutionists no less vehemently than does her present representative, shall be able to make us believe that at least a few of his assertions are founded on facts and logic.

When Mr. "Lucky" BALDWIN was sued, some months ago, by a Boston person who charged him with breaking a promise of marriage whose fulfillment was for several reasons a matter of much importance to her, he interposed, as a defense, the statement that his bad character was well known all over the country, and that it was absurd to assert that even a Boston woman could have been deceived by his impassioned remarks on the subject of weddings and home life. It seemed to us at the time that the defense would not stand in law, but as nothing has been heard of the case since, perhaps it proved successful after all. Why doesn't he try the same ingenious scheme in his controversy with The Jockey Club? By claiming that the public knew by long experience on just what system the Baldwin horses were run, he could easily raise, and possibly maintain, the point that in betting upon his entries men were perfectly aware that they took long chances, and hence had only themselves to blame if they lost money by doing so.

CHARLES O. M'CREEDY'S CANVASS

Named for Senator Against Platt's Man, Edward T. Brackett.

From The Albany Argus.

The Twenty-eighth Senatorial District comprises the Counties of Saratoga, Schenectady, and Washington. Of these counties, Schenectady only is ordinarily Democratic, but conditions this year, coupled with the strength and suitability of the Democratic candidate, ex-Postmaster Charles O. McCreedy of Ballston Spa, give room for hopefulness that the district may be redeemed from the Republican machine, which has counted confidently upon it for the purposes of Mr. Platt's Senatorial ambitions.

The Republican nominee is Edward T. Brackett. He was selected by Mr. Platt and ratified by the caucuses under the idea that Senator Donaldson, for still another term, would be less attractive to the voters than a new man. It was not that Mr. Platt loved Donaldson less, but that he wanted Senators more. It must be expected that plentiful supplies of money, from the State machine, will be used to vindicate Mr. Platt's title to good judgment in picking out Senators for the new Twenty-eighth District.

Charles Oscar McCreedy is his own man. He was nominated by the convention. He has always resided in the district, and is personally an extremely popular man. He has shown unusual fitness for public office as Postmaster and as Secretary of the State Forestry Commission. He held the latter office until, for partisan purposes and at greatly increased expense to the taxpayers, it was merged with the Fish and Game Commission, and made an annex of Mr. Platt's State machine. After serving creditably as President of the Board of Education of Ballston Spa, he is now holding a clerkship in the National Printing Bureau, at Washington.

Mr. McCreedy will evidently get the votes of such citizens as believe in independence and desire a representative for their own interests, but Mr. Brackett will get every voter who wants a faithful representative of Platt's interests.

PARK PURCHASES OPPOSED

Brooklynites Condemn the Course of Commissioner Squier.

THE TIMES'S STATEMENT UPHELD

Many Charges of Waste Made—The Law Under Which He Acts Attacked as Unconstitutional.

While Park Commissioner Squier of Brooklyn is striving to purchase lands for new parks in that city, and is paying, as it is alleged, exorbitant prices for the property, thus wasting the money of the city and county, there are several who are striving to prevent him doing it. Patrick H. Flynn is one of the men, and Fred C. Cochen is another. Mr. Cochen has began proceedings to test the constitutionality of the act under which Commissioner Squier is acting, and the matter is now before Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Argument was heard yesterday on the application of Mr. Cochen to continue pendente lite an injunction restraining Mr. Squier as Park Commissioner, and the County of Kings, from wasting the funds of the county in a purchase of lands for park purposes at Richmond Hill.

This injunction is asked for on the ground that the law authorizing the Commissioner to purchase property is unconstitutional. Almet F. Jenks, who appeared for Mr. Cochen, argued that the statute was invalid because the Legislature could not compel the county to incur an indebtedness for a park without its consent.

He also argued that the Park Commissioner was not a county officer, and could not be made so by appointment of the Legislature.

"Yet," he said, "at the mere order of the Park Commissioner, the County Treasurer is directed to issue bonds to an unlimited extent." This he held was mandatory.

The principle involved, Mr. Jenks said, was that it was an invasion of private rights for te Legislature to force an indebtedness upon a community for other than public purposes.

The attempted creation of indebtedness, he said, was illegal, because it was not incurred for county purposes. A county was a political division of the State organized for the purpose of State government, and its power to incur debt was limited to the purposes of its creation. The burden was upon the defendant to show that a park is within the legitimate scope of county government. It would be held not in any Governmental capacity, but in a quasi-private capacity. Parks had always been regarded as matters of city or village concern, and it was the first time in the history of the State that the acquisition of a park had been regarded as within the scope of a City Government. An examination of the act showed that the acquisition of the park was almost wholly dependent upon city ownerships and control. The Commissioner appointed was the City Park Commissioner, and when acquired the parks were to be under the control of the city officers and maintained from the City Treasury. The whole proceeding was a scheme to use the funds of the county to acquire property for an essentially different municipal corporation. The statute might well be held to be void on the ground that the county funds were used not only for a purpose that could not be a county purpose, but for a purpose other than use of the county.

The act, Mr. Jenks held, was unconstitutional also, in that it provided for the taking of property without notice to the taxpayers, and there was no due process of law.

Counsel for Commissioner Squier claimed that if the law under which they were acting, was unconstitutional, Mr. Cochen, as a taxpayer, had at present no cause for action. They also held that there was no charge of fraud, collusion, corruption, or bad faith upon the part of the defendant made in the complaint, and that the plaintiff had been guilty of laches, and therefore could not raise the constitutional question set forth in the complaint.

Jesse Johnson, in arguing for Commissioner Squier, said: "But suppose this clause of the law does mean that no county can become indebted for a city purpose. Nevertheless, it will not be construed to limit the power of the Legislature to say what a county may or may not do; what shall be a county purpose so long as it appears a public and not a private purpose. The effect of this provision as toward this discussion would then be merely, that if the Legislature said a city or town might own a park, a county or village would not be allowed to become indebted to pay for it."

Briefs were then submitted. Justice Bartlett reserved his decision.

COMMENTS ON THE NEW PARKS.

Brooklynites Condemn the Course of Commissioner Squier.

There was a great deal of public comment yesterday in Brooklyn over the article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES exposing the extravagance of the Schieren administration in the expenditure of $2,000,000 for new parks. The taxpayers were surprised to learn that money had been lavishly spent for a park under water, and for a bog at Fort Hamilton, which would require the expenditure of $1,000,000 before it could be put in proper shape for a park.

There was condemnation of the course of Park Commissioner Frank Squire in buying a million-dollar park away out in Queens County. The general tone of the comments was to the effect that sites for the new parks had been selected with poor judgment, the land had been bought at an excessive price, and the whole scheme was worse than foolish when the city was so near the debt limit.

One of the local papers in Brooklyn printed a long defense from Commissioner Squire, in which he sought to put the responsibility for the selection of the sites for the new parks on the Advisory Committee appointed by Mayor Schieren, consisting of Brewer H. B. Scharmann, Whitman W. Kenyon, Theodore Drew, Gen. John B. Woodward, J. W. Erreger, and Walter E. Parfitt.

The Brooklyn Citizen published the following in reference to the sale of "Lincoln Terrace" to the county for a park, Thursday, Sept. 19:

"The Mayor's advisory committee," said Mr. Squier, "examined the property and approved of its selection. They found that it was the cheapest plot that could be secured in that vicinity, and recommended its purchase. I did not know at the time that Deputy Commissioner Palmer's wife had any real estate interest in this plot, and he never spoke a word to me about the matter. I think that the city has acquired a desirable site and has got it cheap."

Deputy Palmer said: "Commissioner Squier don't know that my wife had any interest in the property, and as far as I am concerned, I had nothing to do with the transaction—in fact, I was opposed to it—but other residents and property owners desired this location for a park, and they sent a delegation to Commissioner Squier and to the advisory committee urgently requesting that the city should secure this plot. It was finally selected. I had never said a word to Mr. Squier about my wife's property, and he didn't know anything about it until it had been decided that the city should purchase it. When the transfer was drawn up for him to examine and sign, he called me in. 'Mr. Palmer,' he said, 'I am afraid there will be some comment about the purchase of your wife's property, you being my deputy.' I said to him: 'Mr. Squier, I was opposed to the purchase of that plot by the city for the reason that my wife was a part owner of it, but you know that I never spoke to you about it, and that the Mayor's committee practically made the selection.' 'That is so,' said Mr. Squier, 'but people will talk.'"

Park Commissioner Squier yesterday made no further statement in reference to these transactions.

Evidence for Durrant Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—The main case for Durrant was closed this afternoon, though his attorneys asked to be permitted to put on one more witness to-morrow. The first witness to-day was Charles Lenihan. On cross-examination he said that when he first visited the office of Durrant's counsel he expressed fear that his being a witness might harm him, and the attorneys told him that they would get him a position in the Health Office. He had never gone back to get the position. The ring belonging to Miss Lamont which Durrant is alleged to have offered to Pawnbroker Oppenheim and the similar ring offered by Lanhan were shown to the witness, and he had no difficulty in telling them apart. The prosecution will begin its evidence in rebuttal to-morrow.

SPAIN ENCIRCLING CUBA

A Triple Line of Torpedoes at All Ports Where a Cruiser Is.

HEAVY RAINSTORM PASSING NORTH

Brazil's Actions Regarding Belligerent Rights of Insurgents Will Be in Accord with the United States.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that the Government has decided to close with a triple line of torpedoes the ports of Cuba where a cruiser is kept permanently. One hundred and eighty torpedoes will shortly be shipped to Cuba for this purpose.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—A heavy rainstorm set in yesterday morning, and has continued steadily here and in the western part of the island ever since. Forecasts indicate that the centre of the cyclone will cross the island near Matanzas to-day.

It is believed that the path of the cyclone will be northward, crossing the island between Sagua and Remedios.

The report that the cruiser Conde de Venadito had been lost is unfounded. When last heard from she was working to save all the material possible from the wreck of the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which recently went ashore on the Colorado Reef during a gale.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The press dispatches of recent date having said that the Government of Brazil was about to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, Minister Mendonça cabled his Government as to the correctness of the report.

A message was received by him from the Minister of Foreign Relations, in which the statement is made that the action of Brazil in that matter will be in entire accord with such action as the Government of the United States may take on the same subject.

CHARGES AGAINST LOTHAIRE.

An American Who Worked Under Him Was Bound and Beaten, and Died.

GREENOCK, Oct. 21.—Thomas Bradley, who has been employed as a fireman in the service of the Congo Free State, has just returned to this place, and in an interview with a representative of The United Press relates some of his experiences in that country. He had for comrades there, he said, the overseers of his work, a number of black navvies, two Norwegians, and one American.

"We were all treated very badly," he continued, "and when we asked for our wages, Capt. Lothaire, in command of the station, informed us that payments would be made at Boma. Capt. Lothaire accompanied us to Boma, where the two Norwegians, the American, and myself were quartered in a hut. We awoke in the middle of the night and found the hut on fire and ourselves surrounded by flames, the work of Capt. Lothaire and four black policemen.

We made our escape from the hut, and the American accosted Lothaire, asking, 'Is this our thanks?' Lothaire drew his sword and struck the American on the back with it, and the black policemen, by Lothaire's orders, bound him to a tree with leather thongs. The American being fastened securely, Lothaire walked up to him and slashed him with his sword, wounding him terribly. The Norwegians and I were afraid to interfere, for we were in the presence of 200 native troops, but as soon as possible after an opportunity came, we cut the thongs which bound the wounded man, and carried him to the outskirts of Boma, where he lingered two days and died.

"After the American died the Norwegians and I succeeded in stealing a Government canoe under the cover of night and made our escape down the river. Both of the Norwegians were killed while making the journey in the canoe."

Bradley added that Bishop Taylor, the American missionary at Stanley Pool, told him that the real cause of Lothaire's hanging of the British trader Stokes was that Lothaire was jealous of Stokes's superior abilities in dealing with the natives. The Bishop said that Stokes told him that Lothaire was his enemy because he would not bribe him as the other traders did.

A SOLDIER'S WRETCHED DEATH.

Retired Austrian Lieutenant General Kills His Wife and Himself.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—A great sensation was caused here to-day in military and other circles by a murder and suicide committed by an old soldier, who had served his Emperor and country with much distinction. The suicide was Lieut. Gen. Gustav Dunst von Adelsheim, aged seventy-two years, who in 1879 was retired from the army on a pension. The murdered person was his wife, Baroness Abele, aged fifty years.

Their bodies were found lying under a tree in the Prater, the great park in the environs of Vienna. Both had been shot with a revolver, which was found close to the General. Apparently the General had dispatched his wife and then killed himself. A note was found in one of his pockets, reading: "We quit life voluntarily."

Dunst von Adelsheim was highly honored by the Emperor, and had received a number of decorations. He took part in several battles in Hungary and Italy, and several in the Prusso-Austrian war. He and his wife, after dressing themselves in black, left their lodgings together and walked to the Prater, evidently with the premeditated design of there dying. The couple were childless.

They lived in an extremely modest manner, being incumbered with debts. The General tried to recoup himself by speculating. His first venture was to become a shareholder in a company, the President of which was arrested and the Vice President of which committed suicide. The General lost all the money he possessed.

KAISER AT TWO CELEBRATIONS.

Monument to Augusta and Windows in Frederick Memorial Church.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The Emperor was the chief figure at two memorial functions to-day—the consecration of the painted windows in the Emperor Frederick Memorial Church and the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the Kaiser's grandmother, the Empress Augusta.

The Emperor was accompanied by the Empress and the four eldest of their sons and Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia. Troops lined the square from the university to the opera house, near which the Augusta Monument stands.

When the imperial party arrived at the monument, Burgomaster Zelle led the cheering for the Emperor, and a choir sang "Heil dem Siegerkranz." At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Empress Augusta Regiment paraded before the Emperor, after which the imperial party drove to Potsdam.

AN AMERICAN DIED IN FRANCE.

Mrs. Robert S. Cassatt Was Descended from Old Pennsylvanians.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—A cablegram was received here to-day announcing the death at Mesnil-Theribus, France, of Mrs. Robert S. Cassatt, mother of A. J. Cassatt of this city, a Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mrs. Cassatt was seventy-nine years of age, and was the daughter of Alexander Johnston, who belonged to a well-known family of that name in Chester County, Penn.

The husband of Mrs. Cassatt, who is deceased, was descended from a family of French origin, which emigrated in early Colonial days, and settled in Bergen County, N. J., and ultimately removed to what is now Adams County, Penn. Mrs. Cassatt's maiden name was Katherine Kilso Johnston.

AMNESTY TO THE BRAZILIANS.

President's Signature to Pardon of Rio Grande do Sul Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Minister Mendonça to-night received a cable dispatch from the Brizilian Minister of Foreign Relations at Rio de Janeiro that forms the concluding chapter in the recent revolution in that country. The text of the message is as follows:

"The President of the Republic signed to-day the Act of Congress granting amnesty to the revolutionists of Rio Grande do Sul, who laid down their arms Aug. 23."

EX-CONSUL WALLER'S DEFENSE.

Mrs. Waller and E. Woodford Will Present Sworn Documents of Natives.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Mrs. Waller, wife of ex-Consul Waller of Madagascar, reached this city to-day with E. Woodford, the American mining engineer, through whose assistance she was enabled to reach the coast from the interior of Madagascar and ultimately communicate with Minister Eustis in France.

Mrs. Waller is staying at the home of Mr. Sims, a friend of the family. She has with her a sworn statement concerning her husband's part in the hostilities between the French and the natives in the island.

This will be presented to the State Department. Mr. Woodford also has a number of depositions taken from the natives with whom Waller had dealings, and these show that his offense in "furnishing arms to the insurgents," the charge on which he was tried at Antananarivo, consisted solely in selling four revolvers to a nineteen-year-old native before any French troops were landed on the island.

Mr. Woodford called at the State Department to-day, but was unable to see Acting Secretary Uhl, and will present his documents, copies of which have been already given to Minister Eustis, to-morrow.

REDMOND APPROVES PLUNKETT.

He Is Willing to Co-operate, but Is Not Sanguine of the Result.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—John Redmond has written to H. C. Plunkett stating that he is willing to co-operate with Mr. Plunkett to secure the appointment of the committee recently suggested by the latter, but adds that he is not sanguine of the result.

Mr. Plunkett, who is a Conservative, represents the South Division of County Dublin in the House of Commons. A short time ago he appealed to all the political parties in Ireland to sink all bitterness and differences for their country's good.

He suggested that during the Parliamentary recess a committee, to be composed of three anti-Parnellites, two Parnellites, two Irish Unionists, and any practical Irishmen whose opinions are valuable be invited to join in the discussion of matters of pressing need.

Death of an English Historian.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Henry Reeve, C. B., D. C. L., the English historian, died at Christ Church to-day, aged eighty-two years. He was for many years editor of The Edinburg Review.

Henry Reeve was born in Norfolk, England, in 1813. He was educated at Geneva and Munich. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County of Hants. He succeeded Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of The Edinburgh Review in 1855. He published translations of Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" and "France Before the Revolution of 1789," and of Gulzot's "Washington." He published a "Journal of the Reigns of King George IV. and King William IV. by Charles C. F. Greville, Esq.," which had been placed in his hands for publication by the author; also a collection of historical and biographical essays under the title of "Royal and Republican France." He was elected in 1895 a corresponding member of the Institut de France, and in 1888 a Foreign Member. He was a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

Alameda Damaged in Collision.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 21.—The British steamer Indrani came into collision yesterday with the American ship Alameda, just arrived here from Vancouver, at the entrance to this harbor. The stem of the Indrani was badly twisted, and she was docked for repairs. The Alameda was cut down several feet below the water line, and she was run aground to prevent her sinking.

Thanksgiving Services in Armenia.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Information has been received here from Erzeroum, Armenia, that the prospective issue of the Sultan's irade, putting into effect the Armenian reforms proposed by the powers, has caused great rejoicing in that city. Thanksgiving services have been held in the Cathedral, and rigorous measures have been taken to protect the Armenians against the Kurdish and Turkish populace.

Portuguese Troops Repulsed at Goa.

BOMBAY, Oct. 21.—A number of European volunteers serving with the Portuguese forces had an engagement to-day off the coast of Goa with a force of rebels, and were repulsed. The Europeans were in a launch, and after a brief exchange of firing with the rebels on shore they were forced to withdraw.

American Apples Sold in London.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21.—American apples were in good demand at to-day's sales. Baldwins fetched from 15s. to 17s. 6d. per barrel; Greenings, from 11s. to 12s., and Newtown pippins from 14s. to 30s.

Warden of the Cinque Ports Resigns.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, British Ambassador at Paris, has resigned the post of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. He will be succeeded by Lord Salisbury.

King Menelek Killed by Lightning.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Don Chisciotte Della Mancia (newspaper) announces that the report that King Menelek of Abyssinia has been killed by a stroke of lightning is officially confirmed.

Ten Children Burned to Death.

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Dirschau, Polish Prussia, says that ten children were burned to death on Saturday in a house in Preussich Stargard in which they were confined.

Illness of Count Edward Taaffe.

VIENNA, Oct. 21.—Count Edward Taaffe, ex-Prime Minister of Austria, whose illness was recently announced, is in a critical condition. He is suffering from heart disease and pyaemia.

Audiences Given by the Pope.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The Pope gave an audience to-day to the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Constantine of Russia and Princess Vera of Wurtemberg.

Aluminium at the Falls of Clyde.

GLASGOW, Oct. 21.—A company organized for the manufacture of aluminium has acquired water privileges at the Falls of the Clyde.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

—Samuel F. Barger of Newport, R. I., is at the Plaza.

—Gen. W. L. McMillan of Louisiana is at the Westminster.

—Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army, is at the Albemarle.

—Capt. A. H. McCormick, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis.

—The Rev. Pelham Williams of Seaford, Del., is at the Park Avenue.

—Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy at Washington is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Congressman John B. Dutcher of Paulding, N. Y., is at the Murray Hill.

—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia and Hamilton Disston of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison of Indiana and Congressman Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Judge Alfred C. Coxe of Utica, Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee, and ex-Mayor W. B. Kirk of Syracuse are at the Hoffman.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following are registered at Washington hotels to-night:

Arlington—Joseph R. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hallen, Dorman B. Eaton, M. St. C. Wright, New-York; Mrs. W. H. Renyon, Brooklyn; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage.

Normandie—W. Wilfred Pearce, New-York.

Page's—J. A. Wood, B. H. Benjamin, F. Olmstead, New-York.

Raleigh—T. R. Kruger, New-York.

Shoreham—A. P. Ketchum, Mrs. L. L. Reed and child, New-York.

Willard's—Dr. and Mrs. Michaels, Joseph A. Allen, J. E. Lloyd, J. M. Leavett, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Henry White, Brooklyn.

MACKAY'S DEATH IN DREAM

Digby's Vision of a Jockey in His Friend's Costume in a Race.

MOURNING IN MORTUARY CHAMBER

Details of Decorations and Funeral Arrangements—Noteworthy Instance of Deceased's Considerate Nature.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The night preceding the accident by which John W. Mackay, Jr., died, Mr. Digby, who was with Mr. Mackay when he was thrown from his horse, had a nightmare, in which he saw a horseman in jockey costume, wearing the colors of the deceased, killed in a race. He related the dream at luncheon, but nobody heeded it further. The accident occurred an hour later, Mr. Mackay wearing a costume identical with the one seen by Mr. Digby in his dream.

The funeral is to take place in this city at noon to-morrow, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Ferdinand des Ternes. After the obsequies, the body will be placed in the vault of the church pending its shipment to Havre, to be conveyed to America, probably Saturday. Mrs. Mackay, the young man's mother, is still confined to her bed, completely prostrated with grief, and it is not expected that she will be able to attend the funeral.

The Countess Telfener, her daughter, and Mrs. Hungerford have arrived to attend the obsequies and are staying at the Hotel Brighton, where the Princess Galatro-Colonna and Clarence Mackay, sister and brother of the deceased, are staying. Among the callers at the Mackay residence, 9 Rue Tilsit, to-day were Mrs. H. C. Babcock, the Marquis de Choiseul, the Marquis de Morès, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butterfield and wife, the Count de Pointavice, Mrs. J. W. Homan and daughter and Mrs. Humphry Moore, Prince Fabian Colonna, Mr. and Mrs. John Munroe, the Comte de Casaux, and Michel Marghiloman.

The offices of the Commercial Cable Company here and in Havre will be closed until after the funeral.

The façades of Mrs. Mackay's house are massively draped with silver-fringed black velvet. The coffin has been placed in the Summer dining room on the ground floor, facing the Place de l'Etoile, the view of which is hidden from the mortuary chamber by ferns and palms.

The mortuary chamber, together with its corridors and anteroom, is carpeted with black, the ceiling of the chamber is covered with black with silver stars, and the walls are draped with silver fringe and ornamented with six shields bearing the initial "M." The coffin is of oak, covered with a white velvet pall, with silver stars, and surrounded by lighted candles. At the head of the coffin lies a cushion, upon which is a small silver crucifix and an immense floral cross of orchids, camellas, and white carnations.

The Chapelle Ardente is literally a mass of the most exquisite flowers and wreaths sent by the many friends of the deceased and his family. The coffin is almost buried beneath the floral offerings. Clarence Mackay placed upon the casket containing his brother's remains a magnificent wreath of Parma violets, which were the deceased's favorite flowers. The staff of the Commercial Cable Company at Havre sent a wreath of violets and pale red roses.

Princess Colonna's three children, Bianca, Andrea, and Marcus, sent wreaths of chrysanthemums and white lilies, on which was inscribed "My Darling Uncle." Princess Colonna's offering was a wreath of mauve orchids, relieved by white lilacs and carnations, and bearing the inscription in gold letters on white satin, "My Own Beloved Willie."

The ensemble of the decorations of the Chapelle Ardente is very impressive. Large vases containing masses of white lilacs stand at the corners of the coffin, while the corners of the room are occupied by monumental candelabra. Ferns and palms conceal the lower part of the drapery on the walls. A nun of the Order of the Immaculate Conception is continually praying on each side of the coffin. At the foot are placed "Prie-Dieu," where visitors kneel and pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased. At the head is an immense cross of white moire antique, edged with silver.

When leaving the mansion one notices in the courtyard a life-size marble effigy, by Romberg, of the deceased's favorite dog, Jim, which always accompanied him. When Mr. Mackay died this dog was lying on his bed, and added to the pathos of the scene by moaning pitifully.

The deceased's consideration for others was shown in a noteworthy manner while he was borne on a mattress from the scene of the accident to the house, a long distance away. Several times the dying man said to those who were carrying him: "If you are tired put me down and rest."

MODERATION SHOWN BY CUBANS

Self-Control and Political Tact of the Revolutionists.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Spanish officials have evidently laid to heart Voltaire's saying: "Go on lying, go on lying; there will always be something left of it."

The bandit theory of the insurrection which they expound in and out of season must rest upon that cynical dictum; it is, indeed, a clumsy attempt at falsification, for Spaniards are not, as a rule, addicted to lying, but it may be barely possible that a sort of undefined impression has been made upon the American mind by the process of constant iteration. American readers cannot all follow the detailed history of the revolution. They are, most of them, unacquainted with the names of the men—professors, lawyers, merchants, and others—of whom we read continually, that they have been sent as bandits to dungeons, or that they have joined the bandit insurgents in the field. I have felt the troubling power of this iteration, and I have, for one, sought the truth in personal observation.

The meeting of the Cubans in New-York on Oct. 10, in commemoration of the last revolutionary movement afforded me one of several opportunities. If the men who are fighting in the field are bandits, so must those be who are at once their brothers, sons, relatives in every degree of kinship, and the uncompromising abettors and sponsors of their doings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has printed the speech delivered in English by Fidel G. Pierra, and has commented upon its moderation of tone and calm forcibleness. The orations delivered in Spanish were no less remarkable, in my opinion, by the display of political tact and self-control, combined with the most fervid and exuberant display of patriotism. There were probably not a dozen men in the vast hall whose feelings were not worked up to the highest pitch by the remembrances of the day and the burning rhetoric of the speakers.

I venture to say that there were not a dozen men in the audience and on the stage who were not smarting in their inmost souls under what might have seemed to them almost persecution at the hands of the American Government in its construction of neutrality obligations against the simple shipment of arms and ammunition. But no reference was made to the subject; not a word of complaint, not an appeal to popular sympathy against official conduct. The leaders realized that their true policy was to preserve silence in such a matter, and every one of the bandits present understood it instinctively.

Again, I failed to hear a word spoken from the stage in race hatred, in denunciation of the Spaniards as Spaniards. One single voice—it did not have the Cuban accent—was raised in the audience in execration of the Spaniards, but at a wave of the Chairman's hand it fell as flat and echoless as though the thousands of men present were not those who a minute before were cheering with the wildest demonstrations of Latin enthusiasm the sentiments of the orators calling for ruin and death rather than submission to Spanish rule.

I have been impressed in like fashion in reading the columns of Patria and other insurgent papers published in New-York. Compare their contents with the article on The Pueblo of Havana, of which you published a translation a few days ago, entitled "Cut Them Down." "Le style c'est l'homme," said Buffon. If that is true, and if we are to judge them by their utterances, who are the bandits? Who are those who show self-control and moderation, the first requisites for self-government? SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1895.

Executive Council Organized.

The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association appointed at the recent session in Atlanta, has organized as follows: Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank of New-York City, Chairman; William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, New-York City, Treasurer, and James R. Branch of Richmond, Va., Secretary.

THE GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB POSITION.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am much impressed with the fact that Mr. William B. Hornblower has written a letter, and with the apparent surprise of The Evening Post that it is a "sane letter." I am gratified to find that Mr. Hornblower has "great respect and regard for many members of the Good Government Clubs"; it would give me the utmost satisfaction to be assured that Mr. Hornblower numbered myself among those thus honored. It is within my personal knowledge that many of those members reciprocate Mr. Hornblower's kindly feelings, even to the extent of regarding him as a suitable candidate for the very highest judicial honors, but I balk at accepting Mr. Hornblower, in spite of his sanity and other judicial qualities, as a trustworthy political mentor and infallible political seer. When Mr. Hornblower, reaffirming his adhesion to the principles of the Good Government Clubs, declares in one sentence his confidence that "the day will come when the absurdity of voting for municipal candidates for office because of their views on State or Federal politics will be generally recognized by sensible men," and in the next asserts that "that time has not yet arrived," I am forced to the belief that Mr. Hornblower's political horizon has limitations. I doubt the correctness of his assertion. For my own part, I have met very few persons indeed who held an opposite belief, and I hazard the surmise, not as a declaration of an established truth, but as a fair inference from known facts, that a vast majority of our fellow-citizens share the belief of Mr. Hornblower as to the absurdity of identifying questions of State polity with those of purely local administration.

It is pretty safe to say that when an idea becomes incorporated in the Constitution of the State, receives the practically unanimous support of the press, with a few significant exceptions, and forces itself into the platforms of such organizations as the Republican and State Democracy Parties, (which occurred in this city last year,) individuals who hold that idea are not so far ahead of the procession as they may imagine. It is very much as if Mr. Hornblower had said, "I believe that in time all sensible men will have the utmost confidence in the rule of three; that time, however, has not arrived." Moreover, I cannot think that Mr. Hornblower supposes that many voters will vote the fusion ticket because they confound questions of Nation and State with local questions. For what great National question does the fusion ticket stand? What State issue does the fusion ticket represent? Look at it as it will appear on the ballot, in conjunction with the names of candidates for Secretary of State, &c., of the Republican Party, and the same ticket, headed by Democratic candidates in place of Republican candidates for those offices. Not only do the candidates in the two columns stand for different National principles, but the candidates in one of those columns stand upon opposing platforms; the Republican State platform being widely different from the county platform upon the important excise question. This is the kind of political blunderbuss which is expected to bring down the votes (heaven save the mark!) of those who, like Mr. Hornblower, profess to believe in a fundamental principle.

Is it not true that the fusion ticket represents a negation of principle and expects its chief support from those who, like Mr. Hornblower, stand by the doctrine of superior hatreds as the controlling issue?

Let us be perfectly frank about the matter. We want to preserve Mr. Hornblower's respect, and that of the gentlemen of the Chamber of Commerce; but we believe we can use votes to better advantage. If we get them, let it be plainly understood that we intend to use them in our subsequent proceedings.

Let us suppose two cases: If we could say to Mr. Platt in 1897, "Nominate a suitable candidate for Mayor," and he asks "Why?" we will either say "Because we have Mr. Hornblower's respect," in which case he will say, "Doubtless, but I have his vote; my candidate is a good one;" or, in the other case, we will answer him, "Because of have Mr. Hornblower's vote and those of a number of voters who act with him," in which case Mr. Platt will be apt to say, "You have not only Mr. Hornblower's respect, but you have mine; name your Mayor."

The Good Government Clubs last year, in convention, solemnly pledged their faith to the public that they would support only such candidates as represent their principles, and whose characters and careers inspire confidence in the sincerity of their professions. They have renewed that promise this year. I believe that the Good Government Clubs, if they are not repositories of all the wisdom in New-York, are at least composed in the main of gentlemen; men who, while believing that Individuals should be free to follow the dictates of their own consciences, will not allow their organization to violate the promise thus solemnly made. The public is represented as thinking that the Good Government Clubs are composed of honest men, mostly idiots, if this be true, honesty is our sole political stock in trade. If we forfeit that, we will not only be thought to be, but we will be, the most despicable concern in the political arena. We will receive at the hands of the public, and will deserve to receive, the same treatment accorded the Sticklerites and O'Brienites by the Fifty.

Mr. Hornblower follows what he declares to be political expediency in supporting the fusion ticket. I trust that he will, on election day, follow the dictates of his conscience and vote the Good Government ticket. BOUDINOT KEITH.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In these days, when your paper seems to be the only one in New-York that has any regard for civil service reform, all good citizens should be grateful to you.

The most touching spectacle of harmony in the present campaign is the sight of those quondam enemies, The Post and The Tribune, falling on their knees like a pair of brothers, and begging the dear voters, by their fear of Tammany, to help Lauterbach keep his promise to put 160 Republican boys in the County Clerk's office. In view of this promise, which, as far as the writer knows, Mr. Hamilton never demurred from, his candidacy is a public scandal, and yet The Post recently said editorially that it did not know which was the better man, Hamilton or Lockman. Hamilton will run at the tail of his ticket, and it is an insult to the common sense and honesty of the people of New-York to say that Lockman can not be elected.

The Post neglects to say whether any of the "fusion" candidates indorsed Mr. Smyth last year, though it scores Mr. Odell for indorsing a man who indorsed a "bad" man.

Is it true that the Fifty willingly withdrew Mr. Odell when they learned of the above heinous (?) crime, or did they, as is generally supposed, allow themselves to be bullied out of supporting him by Mr. Lauterbach? ANTI-BOSS.

Library Trustees Meet.

The Trustees of the New-York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, met yesterday afternoon in the Astor Library. These members were present: President John Bigelow, Secretary George L. Rives, Treasurer Edward King, Stephen H. Olin, George W. Smith, Frederick Sturges, Daniel Huntington, H. O. R. Kennedy, William Allen Butler, John L. Cadwalader, Prof. Henry Drisler, Andrew H. Green, John S. Kennedy, Philip Schuyler, Alexander Maitland, and Dr. Thomas M. Markoe. Bishop Potter and Seward P. Avery were unable to attend.

The business was largely of a routine nature. Mr. Sturges, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read a report announcing that the securities of the three corporations had been turned over. The proposed by-laws were were read and laid on the table until the next meeting, which will be Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Colorado, Conner, Brunswick and Fernandina, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Saratoga, Brice, Tampico Oct. 14, via Havana 18th, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:23 P. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Shields Oct. 6, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Wiltshire, London Oct. 10, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:37 P. M.

SS Advance, Beers, Colon Oct. 14, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Tyrian, (Br.,) Cook, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:45 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—SS Russian Prince, (Br.,) which sld. from Shields for New-York Oct. 19, has put into Stornoway with her pump gear slightly damaged. Repairs are being made.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, from New-York Sept. 28, via Naples Oct. 18, for Genoa and Leghorn, arr. at Palermo yesterday.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. von Bassewitz, from New-York Oct. 5, via Gothenburg, for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

A New Operetta Produced at the Garrick Theatre.

"LEONARDO," BY BURGESS AND THORNE

A Clever New Performer at Koster and Bial's—Changes at Other Theatres and Music Halls.

Mr. T. Pearsall Thorne is a persevering young man, and the copy book tells us that "Perseverance conquers all things." This may be true in some walks of life; but never yet has perseverance conquered a lack of natural gifts in music. If it had, Karl Klindworth would be a greater pianist that Joseffy, and Reinecke a better composer than Brahms. Mr. Thorne, it is reported, has the pecuniary wherewithal to support his opinion that nature designed him to be a composer of comic opera. At any rate, he succeeds in getting his works before the public, and that, too, in a very creditable manner. He is happy in the possession of a large body of stanch friends, who always fill the house on the occasion of one of his first nights with their presence and their applause, and do all in their power to "make it foam up," as Berlioz expressed it.

Mr. Thorne was the composer of "The Maid of Plymouth," an operetta which the Bostonians produced at the Broadway Theatre. Discerning commentators thought at that time that perhaps the young musician would do better if he tried again, and they advised him to do so. Last night at the Garrick Theatre the result of Mr. Thorne's subsequent efforts was brought to light. There was a large audience of the young man's friends, and they applauded everything vociferously. No doubt they succeeded in convincing themselves that they had made a success of Mr. Thorne's operetta. If they will go to the Garrick Theatre every night for six or eight weeks and behave just as they did last night Mr. Thorne will have a record. If they do not there will be large areas of low barometric pressure in the neighborhood of Mr. William Earl Dodge's statue.

The name of the operetta produced last night is "Leonardo." The book is by one Gilbert Burgess. It tells all about a Florentine sculptor who designed a statue of the Duke of Milan and fell in love with the Duke's daughter. There was a lady of the Court who once nursed Leonardo through a fever, and fell in love with him. Shakespeare teaches us that Sheol knows no fury like a woman scorned. Hence there is trouble for Leonardo, but he gets the girl in the third act, or else Mr. Thorne would have rejected the libretto. It is hardly necessary to point out to readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES where lies the radical fault in this story. It makes the serious romantic personages the central figures of the plot, and it has been pointed out in these columns a score of times that no successful operetta was ever made in which the comedians were mere appendages to the story.

There is one good character in Mr. Burgess's book—a poetess, who treats her art in a thoroughly practical and business-like style, and who is troubled with no tempestuous bursts of animal spirits when she ought to be full of bright visions of ethereal fancy. Aside from her there is not a spark of humor in the book. The dialogue is wearisome and the lyrics are simply inane. The story itself is slight, and has been but unskillfully treated. And there you are.

Mr. Thorne's music is peculiar. Occasionally the composer chances upon a promising melodic idea, but he simply does not know how to develop it. He lacks the constructive skill to build a tune out of a fundamental motive. In other words, he is without a knowledge or a sense of form. Or, to put it still more plainly, he cannot compose. To be able to invent the beginning of a tune is not compulsory. One must know how to give it a middle and an end. And he must have some notion of engaging harmonies. The best of Mr. Thorne's tunes last night were very commonplace, and the worst of them were shapeless. He ought to go and study under a good master. His operetta writing is an art worth taking seriously.

"Leonardo" is handsomely put on the stage at the Garrick. The scenery is well painted, the costumes are tasteful, and the operetta is well rehearsed. The performance was tolerable. Miss Marguerite Lemon, a débutante, displayed a very pretty soprano voice of sound quality, and a respectable acquaintance with the art of using it. She is not much of an actress yet, and her diction will bear a deal of improving; but she is a promising new-comer. George E. Devoll was acceptable as the sculptor, and J. H. Ryley did as much as was possible with a wretched part. Virginia Earle acted the Duchess with humor, and Lucille Saunders sang well. The chorus was well drilled, and Mr. Gustave Kerker conducted capably, but he had a poor orchestra. The cast was as follows:

Leonardo	George E. Devoll
Angelo	Aubrey Boucicault
Fra Patchouli	J. H. Ryley
Duke Ludivici of Milan	Hobart Smock
Marco	Albert McGuckin
Giovanni	Grant Odell
Bruno	A. Adams
Andrea	J. Weisner
The Lady Beatrice	Marguerite Lemon
Cecelia	Virginia Earle
Lucretia	Lucille Saunders
Jessa	Winifred Williams
Lauretta	Dawn Griffiths
Maria	Frances Campbell
Francesca	Virginia Laurie

Segommer at Koster & Bial's.

The principal new-comer at Koster & Bial's this week is a mimic and ventriloquist who calls himself Segommer. His "turn" was well liked last night. He employs a number of life-size figures, and the novelty of his manipulation of them lies in his ingenious employment of electricity. A droll gentleman in the prime of life, with a queer voice, an elastic neck, and a bad habit of expectorating in public; a nature but gushing spinster, a one-legged French veteran, a German prima donna, and a Pierrot are among his human puppets, and they are all surprisingly life-like. An intelligent tiger, and a demonstrative bull are chief among the dummy brutes.

As a ventriloquist, Segommer is second rate, but his imitations are good, and he will be a profitable addition to the show. Lockhart's elephants, the nimble Valdis sisters, and Clara Wieland are his only formidable rivals in the present bill. But it is all of a fair quality, and there is plenty of it.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—The Howard Atheneum Star Specialty Company, one of the finest vaudeville organizations on the road, began a week's season at Tony Pastor's last night before a large house, and were enthusiastically received by the audience. There are a great many vaudeville stars in this company, and all were applauded vigorously, and encores were frequent. Among the leading artists were Mlle. Madelina Rosa, the only woman ventriloquist in the world; Charles H. McDonald, Irish comedian; Annie Hart, serio-comic singer; Edward and Josie Evans in "Little Sweethearts." The performance ended with a comedy called "The Arrival of McGuinness."

—Keith's Union Square.—Johnny Wild began a short engagement at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday, appearing in the continuous performance for the first time. He was received enthusiastically by his new audience, and made a decided hit in his negro specialties. He was assisted by Frank M. Wills. Among the other artists who furnished an excellent vaudeville entertainment were Sirron and Simpkins in their German burlesque magic show, the New-York Ladies' Quartet, Burke and Randall, Allen, the ventriloquist; Eugene Sanger, Bryant and Richmond, McBride and Goodrich, and Ralph Mazziotta.

—Proctor's Pleasure Place.—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace yesterday the company of Weber and Field appeared in a series of startling specialties, which were heartily appreciated by the audiences. In the company are Lottie Gilson, always a prime favorite in New-York; James T. Hoey, the Acme Four, Lavender and Thompson, Rosani, a clever juggler, and the proprietors themselves. In addition to this organization the Lockhart elephants did their wonderful feats, Mlle. Polaire, the French singer, appeared, and the daring Zaiva trio did their startling acts on the high wire.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Billie Barlow, the English music hall singer, made her first appearance at Proctor's Theatre yesterday, and was greeted heartily by the large audiences in attendance. Miss Barlow sang several catchy songs, and the Diantas brothers, French musical drolls and hat spinners, were also prominent features of the long and entertaining bill. Among the artists who remain over from last week are the Anderson sisters, foot equilibrists; the Donaldson brothers and Ardell in "Scenes at the Zoo," and Press Eldridge began an engagement.

—Grand Opera House.—A crowded audience witnessed the first performance on the west side of "The Foundling" at the Grand Opera House last night. The cast was practically the same as that which made the success of the farce last season, including Cissy Fitzgerald, who danced and winked to the delight of the audience. The play will remain only this week at the opera house. It is preceded by Augustus Thomas's amusing farce, "The Man Up Stairs." Next week "Charley's Aunt" will be revived at this house.

—Harlem Opera House.—The Lyceum Theatre Company appeared at the Harlem Opera House last night, presenting "The Case of Rebellious Susan," which was received by a crowded house with every mark of approval. Isabel Irving was the Susan, and her work was liberally applauded. The play will be repeated to-night, to-morrow, and Saturday evenings, and on Thursday and Friday "An Ideal Husband" will be produced, "The Wife" being set down for the Saturday matinée.

—Eden Musée.—At the Eden Musée the concerts by the gypsy orchestra are still pleasing large and demonstrative audiences. The collection of waxworks on exhibition is full of important groups and individual pieces, from which not only amusement, but instruction, can be obtained. In a day or two a new group will be added, which is said to be representative of the customs of a nation still in existence, and which will have a place in the Chamber of Horrors.

—American Theatre.—A change of cast was made in "The Great Diamond Robbery" at the American Theatre last night, Frederick Bond taking the place of W. H. Thompson as the Detective. Mr. Bond gave a finished performance, which was perfectly satisfactory to the audience. The melodrama has but two more weeks to run at the American.

CHESTER B. LAWRENCE APPOINTED

Mayor Schieren Has Placed Him at the Head of Brooklyn's Fire Department.

Chester B. Lawrence was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Schipren of Brooklyn yesterday, in place of Frederick W. Wurster, resigned.

Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, and lives at 317 Washington Avenue, in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn. He was a delegate to the Republican City Convention, at which Mr. Wurster was nominated for Mayor.

Mr. Lawrence was born in this city in 1845, and he is engaged in the warehouse business here. The firm name is Lawrence, Son, & Gerrish. It has warehouses on South Street, Water Street, Cherry Street, and Grand Street. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and was a member of its Executive Committee from 1884 to 1894. He was also at one time Vice President of the club. He belongs to the Union League, the Rembrandt, Lincoln, and Sundown Fishing Clubs, and is a member of the Church of the Messiah, and a Trustee of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, and Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Catharine's Hall.

Republicans believed that Mayor Schieren should have appointed Clarence A. Barrow, who has been Deputy Fire Commissioner, and the appointment is not at all pleasing. It is said that Mr. Lawrence is a Worth Republican.

Mr. L

PRINCETON AND HARVARD

Football Teams Will Play at Princeton on Nov. 2.

DETAILS ALL ARRANGED YESTERDAY

Wheeler Cannot Play on the Princeton Eleven — Attendance Will Be Limited—Tigers Change Their Tactics.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The managements of Harvard and Princeton football teams announced to-night that they had completed arrangements for the game between these two universities. F. W. Moore, graduate manager of Harvard, arrived in Princeton early this morning, and spent the day inspecting the grounds and conferring with President Milbank of Princeton. Notwithstanding the fact that one rule in regard to the eligibility of players has not been satisfactorily arranged between Capts. Lea and Brewer, President Milbank and Manager Moore felt justified in completing arrangements, in view of the proximity of the game.

The game will be played here Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. Stands will be erected with a seating capacity of 10,000, and beyond this number none will be admitted to the grounds. This is done on account of the inadequate railroad facilities between Princeton and Princeton Junction. The tickets for admission will be distributed to-morrow by the management to the various Harvard and Princeton clubs, and they will dispose of them to the public before Monday, Oct. 28. In limiting the crowd of spectators to 10,000, the managements of Princeton and Harvard have taken the initiative step in bringing football to a purely college game.

President Milbank stated that the Captains had agreed on a compromise set of rules, but refused to state the details, further than that Wheeler would not be eligible. In barring Wheeler, Princeton's chances of success are materially lessened, as it was expected he would occupy the vulnerable position at left guard. The undergraduates were highly elated when the news of an agreement had been reached and every effort will be made to turn out a strong team.

In view of the football game with Harvard on Nov. 2, Capt. Lea has decided upon radical changes in his style of play. The game with Lehigh on Saturday has convinced the coachers that stringent measures must be adopted if a creditable showing is to be made against the crimson, with only two weeks left for practice. Capt. Lea is said to have been so thoroughly disgusted with the wretched playing of his men on Saturday that he called them together at the close of the game and gave them a lecture that made some men tremble. He said that unless great improvement was made by several of the candidates for the team their chances for remaining at the Varsity training table would be very poor indeed.

Since that speech Capt. Lea has evidently been doing a little thinking, for to-day's style of play was entirely different from any seen heretofore on the field. The great and only aim in the new game is to develop team work. No attention was paid to running up a big score against the scrubs, as is usually done, but new interference was practiced to meet the requirements of the Harvard-Princeton compromise rules, and when a "fluke" occurred the men were called back and put through the motions again. This sort of practice resulted in loose play by the backs, they being new to the game, and on a fluke pass by Poe to Fulton the scrub secured a touch-down, the first to their credit this season.

As a last resort Lea is to be at quarter, Smith's injury in Saturday's game being likely to keep him out of play until after the Harvard game. Poe fumbles badly, his old fault.

The first secret practice of the season was held at the grounds after the regular scrub practice. The backs were kept out and coached in the new style of interference behind the closed gates. All but football players were excluded from the field. In view of the poor showing made against Lehigh on Saturday, Princeton students feel rather discouraged respecting a defeat of Harvard, and unless the new team play accomplishes something remarkable, the "Tigers" will hardly hope to come off with flying colors on Nov. 2.

Joint Athletic Games.

A large number of athletes are in training for the coming indoor games of the Xavier Athletic Association and Company B, Twelfth Regiment, to be held at the armory on Nov. 15. The prizes, which are handsome gold and silver watches, are on exhibition at Spalding's, 130 Nassau Street, and Warendorff's, 1,213 Broadway. Entries are already coming in for the relay team race, which is open to teams representing schools in the Interscholastic Athletic Association, and this event is likely to bring forth some very fast youngsters. The armory is open for practice on Tuesday, Wednesday, (for bicycle riders only,) and Friday evenings, from 4:30 to 7:45 and from 9:30 to 10:45. The entries close on Nov. 8. Blanks can be obtained from C. M. Smith, at the armory; J. P. Shannon, 133 Pearl Street, and J. T. Dooling, 205 West Fourteenth Street.

Yale to Play Under Old Rules.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Capt. Thorne of the Yale football eleven said to-night that at the request of the Boston Athletic Association eleven Yale had agreed to allow that club to play under the Harvard rules next Saturday. This will be the first game of the season here under the old mass-play rules, and the first for Yale to play against a heavy team under those rules. The Boston team is the strongest eleven Yale has faced this year.

Capt. Thorne gave his men an hour's hard play at practice this afternoon, owing to the vexation felt at the poor showing made against Orange on Saturday. The line was made to do the brunt of the work, the backs being saved. Capt. Thorne hopes to arrange a game with the Chicago Athletic Association for Nov. 9 and with the University of Michigan for Nov. 4.

Yale to Play the Indians.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.—Manager Foote of the Yale football eleven has arranged for a game with the Indian school of Carlisle, Penn., on Nov. 6, at the Yale Field. The strong showing made by the Carlisle team against the University of Pennsylvania eleven assures a close contest.

Emmons to Coach Harvard.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Robert W. Emmons, Jr., who was Captain of the Harvard College football eleven last year, assumed charge to-day of the coaching of the Harvard team. He will have full control of the campaign up to the time of the Harvard-Princeton game on Nov. 2.

AMATEUR ATHLETES MEET.

Delegates to the Metropolitan Association Elect Officers for the Year.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union was held last night at the Astor House. The clubs represented and the delegates present were:

St. Stephen's Athletic Association, Thomas J. Creamer and John G. Barnes; Clinton Athletic Club, Thomas Ryan, John D. McPherson, and H. S. Quinn; Silver Athletic Club, W. Hilliard and S. Iles; South Orange Field Club, E. Van Taubacht; Pastime Athletic Club, John P. Boyle and A. J. Murburgh; Riverside Athletic Club, E. W. Pearson and C. B. Edwards; Anchor Athletic Club, John Lippert and Henry Beckman; Clipper Athletic Club, Thomas Kane and Joseph O'Donnell; New-York Turn Verein, John Steil and W. Schmidt; New-Jersey Athletic Club, James E. Sullivan and Walter J. Masterson; New-York Athletic Club, B. C. Williams; National Athletic Club, I. S. Hagenbacher, John J. Dorman, and John J. Dixon; Newark Turn Verein, George B. M. Shurts and John S. Frey; Star Athletic Club, Joseph R. McKnight and Emil Renacher; St. George's Athletic Club, F. W. Rubien; Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association, H. K. Zust; Williamsburg Athletic Association, F. J. Barnes, H. Henderson, and E. M. Stoddart; Xavier Athletic Club, M. F. Keane and J. T. Dooling; Elmira Athletic Club, James A. Douglas.

The report of Treasurer Steil was the first important business. His statement showed that a year ago he had a balance in hand of $601.94. During the year he received $435. The expenditures were $601.75, and the balance on September 30 was $435.19. The liabilities of the association then were $213. This report was ordered on file.

There are thirty-nine clubs in the association now, and all are in good standing.

John Steil, who is also Chairman of the Committee on Boxing and Wrestling, reported that his committee was not in favor of holding the championships in the neighborhood of New-York this year, and the delegates, by a vote, showed that they were of the same opinion.

Then came the business of electing the new Board of Governors. Candidates were nominated first, and among other names put up for election was that of Bartow S. Weeks of the New-York Athletic Club. He was nominated by W. J. Linihan. B. C. Williams, the delegate from the New-York Athletic Club, placed John C. Gulick, Secretary of the club, in nomination, and in a speech announced that while the New-York Athletic Club did not wish to dictate to the delegates, he thought that Mr. Gulick would prove a better man for Governor, and that his election would be appreciated by the club. This announcement was a surprise, and caused considerable comment during and after the meeting. Mr. Weeks has always been a hard worker for amateur athletes and for the New-York Athletic Club, and, considering that B. C. Williams was appointed chairman of the Athletic Committee of the New-York Athletic Club by Mr. Weeks, some years ago, his statement was thought to be in rather poor taste. Mr. Weeks's name as a candidate was withdrawn and then the following board was elected:

Charles White, Clinton A. C.; S. Isles, Silver A. C.; J. J. Carroll, Cathedral A. C.; J. C. Gulick, New-York A. C.; John P. Boyle, Pastime A. C.; W. J. Linihan, Riverside A. C.; J. Lippert, Anchor A. C.; J. Steil, New-York Turn Verein; James E. Sullivan, New-Jersey A. C.; J. A. Douglas, Elmira A. C.; Dr. Courtney, Syracuse A. C.; F. A. Casey, Catholic Union, Albany; E. J. Van Tambacht, South Orange Field Club; J. J. Dixon, National A. C.; G. B. M. Shurts, National Turn Verein; J. R. McKnight, Star A. C.; F. W. Rubien, St. George A. C.; H. K. Zust, Twenty-second Regiment A. A.; F. J. Barnes, Williamsburg A. C.; J. T. Doolin, Xavier A. A.; Thomas Kane, Clipper A. C., and C. J. Harvey, St. Stephen's A. A.

Four delegates were then elected to the Amateur Athletic Union. Six candidates were nominated, and the New-York Athletic Club tried to capture two by nominating W. B. Curtis and John C. Gulick. This was more than the delegates could stand, and John C. Gulick was badly beaten on the ballot. The votes polled were as follows, the first four being elected: James E. Sullivan, 18; W. B. Curtis, 18; John Steil, 16; W. J. Linihan, 14; E. Van Tambacht, 6; John C. Gulick, 4.

These alternates were chosen: J. J. Carroll, John Dixon, E. Van Tambacht, and H. Denise.

E. J. Reilley, J. P. Boyle, and J. Doolin were appointed a committee of three to confer with the local Government authorities to see if provision could not be made in the city for athletic grounds and the necessary equipment, such as is maintained in the City of Boston. Then the meeting adjourned.

The newly elected Board of Governors then met and elected James E. Sullivan President, W. J. Linihan Vice President, John Dixon Secretary, and John Steil Treasurer.

These clubs were elected to membership: New West Side Athletic Club of New-York City, Catholic Club of Jersey City, Prudential Athletic Club of Newark, and the New Manhattan Athletic Club of New-York City.

The Schedule Committee announced the following dates for indoor games:

Nov. 15—Xavier Athletic Association and Company B, Twelfth Regiment, Athletic Association.

Nov. 23—Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association.

Nov. 27—Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association.

Feb. 1—New-Jersey Athletic Club.

TO RACE AT WESTCHESTER.

Nine Three-Year-Olds to Run for the Hunter Stakes.

Racing will be resumed at the Westchester Association's track this afternoon with a fairly good card, the feature of which is the Hunter Stakes at a mile for three-year-olds. Rey el Santa Anita is in the list of acceptances for the handicap at a mile and an eighth, and he may be a starter, as his entry was made before the Stewards decided to accept no more entries from "Lucky" Baldwin's stable.

While the class of horses entered for the races is not of the highest, the lots are well enough matched to make exciting and interesting contests in all the events.

Following are the entries for the several races, with the weights allotted to the probable starters:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,000; purse $500; to the winner $400, to the second $70, to the third $30. Five and a half furlongs straight.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Forum	118	Honolulu	108
Sweet Favordale	115	Santana	108
Wishard	115	Patrol	105
Article	115	Sisseretta	105
Yankee Doodle	111	Sebastian	105
Bishopdale	111	Superstition	105
Ostler Joe	111		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for all ages; purse $700; to the winner $550, to the second $100, to the third $50. Mile and a furlong.

Rey el Santa Anita	130	Helen Nichols	108
Dorian	115	Sir Francis	97
Lamplighter	114	Andrews	85

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $500; to the winner $400, to the second $70, to the third $30; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Buckrene	108	Captain T.	92
Lake Shore	106	Derfargilla	91
Beidemere	105	Ina	90
Waltzer	103	Sir Francis	89
Doggett	103	Hugh Penny	89
Lochinvar	100	April Fool	85
Biscuit	96	Phoebus	80
George Dixon	92	Bombazette	80
Jack of Spades	92		

FOURTH RACE.—Hunter Stakes; a handicap for three-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $2,500 in 1895, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. The Withers mile.

Commodore	115	Maurice	105
Brandywine	115	Hawarden	98
Monaco	107	Manchester	96
Belmar	107	Cromwell	87
Emma	108		

FIFTH RACE.—Welter handicap, for all ages; purse $600; to the winner $450, to the second $100, to the third $50. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Ramapo	150	Kennebunk	115
Harrington	127	Illusion	106
Ed Kearney	123	Stonenellie	105
Sir Francis	123	Mother of Pearl	102
Irish Lad	121	Melba	90
Deerslayer	116		

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; for two-year-olds; purse $500; to the winner $400, to the second $70, to the third $30; selling allowances. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

Prince Llef	111	Roundsman	103
Mack Briggs	109	Bloomer	95
Carib	108	Bessie Browning	95
King T.	104	Tomoka	95

FAST HEATS AT LOUISVILLE.

Onoqua and Guinnette Won Their Races in Straight Heats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—At the meet of the Louisville Driving and Fair Association to-day the sport was up to the circuit standard. The first event went to Onoqua in three straight heats without a struggle. Guinnette also won the 2:10 pace in straight heats, but she won the third heat by only a nose. The 2:24 trot will be finished to-morrow. McMicken took the first heat by a head and Earl Baltic took the last two heats after close finishes. Summaries:

First Race.—2:09 trot; purse $1,000.

Onoqua, b. m., by Keeler, (Hussey)	1	1	1
David B., ch. g., (Curtis)	2	2	3
Lockhart, b. h., (Shuler)	3	3	2

Time—2:16; 2:12¾; 2:11.

Second race.—2:10 pace; purse $1,000.

Guinnette, b. g., by Gambetta Wilkes, (Rea)	1	1	1
Ella T., gr. m., (McDowell)	3	2	2
Raven, b. m., (Collins)	3	4	4
Choral, b. f., (Phelps)	5	3	4
Morella, b. m., (Lyons)	6	6	3
Colonel Thornton, b. h., (Van Meter)	7	7	5
Tommy Brown, b. g., (Starr)	8	5	7
Atlantic King, b. h., (Geers)	4	dis.	

Time—2:13¾; 2:08; 2:08¾.

Third Race.—2:24 trot; purse $1,000. (Unfinished.)

Earl Baltic, b. h., by Baron Wilkes, (Fuller)	5	1	1
McMicken, b. g., by Emperor William, (Whitney)	1	2	4
Lulu, b. m., (McDowell)	2	5	5
Illigo, b. m., (Gill)	9	7	2
Nava Wilkes, b. m., (Boyce)	3	3	3
Obed, b. g., (Van Meter)	4	6	9
Bannockburn, b. h., (Cummins)	8	4	8
Chatsworth, br. m., (Robinson)	6	8	7
Woodford C., b. g., (Cassady)	7	9	6

Time—2:16; 2:17; 2:18¾.

Tony Wilcox Won the Postponed Race.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—In the final heat of the unfinished pace at Saugus to-day Alcinta and Bayard Wilkes went to the half in 1:05½, but Tony Wilcox beat them home easily. The second week of the racing begins to-morrow with a good lot of horses entered. The summary:

2:14 Class.—Pacing; purse $800.

Tony Wilcox, ch. s., by Betterton-Lady Kahl, by Black Damon, (Spangler)	3	1	1	7	2	1
Alcinta, b. m., by Alcantara, (Goldie)	7	6	2	1	1	2
Bayard Wilkes, br. s., by Alcantara, (Hayden)	1	5	8	5	6	3
Buck Franklin, b. g., (Gaterub)	6	2	3	2	7	ro
Wanco, br. s., (Reynolds)	5	3	5	6	3	ro
Smith, br. s., (Metcalf)	4	7	4	3	4	ro
Judge Sterling, ro. g., (Dode)	8	8	6	4	5	ro
Jimmy B., b. g., (Mosier)	2	4	7	8	dis	

Time—2:15¼; 2:13¾; 2:15½; 2:15½; 2:16; 2:13¾.

Trotters Change Hands.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—A big private deal in trotting horses was made here to-day, when John E. Madden of this city sold to Henry C. Watson of Vermont the following brood mares: Valissa, 2:19, b. m., 8 years, by Vasco-Chess, by Magic, for $1,000; Red Princess, ch. m., 4 years, by Red Wilkes, Rod, by Brown Chief, $700; Sister Nutwood, b. m., 6 years, by Nutwood-Sister G., by Mambrino Boy, $800; Alaska, 2:27¼, br. m., by Alcione-Wenonah, by Hambletonian, $700; Owenee, b. m., 14 years, by Alcantara-Wenonah, $800; Tobita, b. m., 3 years, by Wilkes Boy, dam by Pilot Medium, $1,200.

W. W. Estill of this county has also purchased of Mr. Madden the two-year-old bay filly, Effie Hill, out of Algeria, by George Wilkes, for $850.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—This afternoon Joseph H. Thayer of this city sold to "Abe" Johnson of Boston the yearling filly Blessing, by Jay Bird-Kate Brooks, dam of Larable, 2:12¾, by Abdelbrino, for $2,200.

To Race at Pimlico.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The people who had the management of the racing at Saratoga signed a lease of the Pimlico track here for an eighteen-day running meeting to be held immediately after the conclusion of the Westchester Racing Association meeting. The horses now racing in New-York are expected to come here in large numbers.

Looking for Another Morello.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 21.—Col. William A. Singerly of Philadelphia and J. W. Knox of New-York to-day bought of Major B. G. Thomas the yearling colt by Duke of Montrose-Almira, by Harkaway, for $2,500.

Cross-Country Champion Dead.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—John J. Wrenn of South Boston, champion cross-country runner in 1892, died to-day, aged thirty.

BOWLING IN BROOKLYN.

The Adelphis Won Two Games in the Caruthers Tourney.

The games last night at the Caruthers National Tournament in Brooklyn were well attended by an enthusiastic contingent of bowlers, the Adelphis coming in for the lion's share of the "rooting." They deserved it, for their two victories were a treat to lovers of the game. The Fearless team broke the record of the tournament for the highest team scores, putting up a total of 873 pins. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ECHO.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	2	5	3	155
Smith	2	5	3	157
Brand	3	3	4	157
Waterbury	3	1	6	132
Lounsberry	3	4	3	158
Total	13	18	19	759

ADELPHI.

Names.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gillespie	3	5	2	167
Rothman	4	3	3	187
Gaynor	4	4	2	187
De Forrest	1	7	2	165
Tuthill	1	7	2	162
Total	13	26	11	863

SECOND GAME.

ECHO.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Sellers	2	4	4	147
Smith	4	3	3	190
Brand	1	4	5	140
Waterbury	2	3	5	134
Lounsberry	3	4	3	156
Total	12	18	20	767

FEARLESS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Aukamp	5	3	2	186
Mullins	1	4	5	131
Taylor	4	5	1	188
Daines	4	5	1	200
Mecht	3	4	3	108
Total	17	21	12	873

THIRD GAME.

ADELPHI.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Gillespie	3	6	1	173
Rothman	1	5	4	143
Gaynor	1	7	2	162
De Forrest	2	5	3	166
Tuthill	2	6	2	171
Total	9	29	12	815

FEARLESS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Aukamp	4	3	3	162
Mullins	2	6	2	165
Taylor	1	5	4	138
Daines	2	5	3	153
Mecht	1	6	4	145
Total	10	24	16	763

CHAMPION WING SHOTS.

A Big Tournament to Open at Baltimore To-day.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The vanguard of live-bird shooters who have an eye on the valuable trophy offered by a powder company, and the $1,000 purse that goes along therewith, was in evidence around the headquarters of the Baltimore Shooting Association to-day. The five days' tournament opens to-morrow and promises to be one of the largest ever held in this country.

The tournament is for the purpose of developing the champion wing shot of America, and entries have been received from the best known gunners of all sections. It is intended to make the tournament an annual affair. The trophy offered will be held in trust by the winner, subject at any time to challenge from any other shooter in the world who is a member in good standing of any gun club. The tournament proper will begin Thursday and continue until finished. On to-morrow and Wednesday there will be several preliminary live-bird shoots. Three sets of traps will be used.

A special carload of shooters arrived from Chicago. Another large party to arrive is from Ohio towns. Some of the best shots of New-York and New-Jersey, including Fred Hoey, George Work, Brewer, and Phil Daly, Jr., are expected to compete.

Mr. Widener's New Yacht.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—P. A. B. Widener has given an order to Lieut. Lewis Nixon to build a steam yacht at Elizabethport, N. J. It is said that the plans contemplate a yacht that will be as fine as and faster than any afloat in the world. The order was given a month ago, but the matter has been kept a secret.

Mr. Widener's yacht will be about 250 feet long. It will be built to stand long cruising, and it is understood that Mr. Widener intends to go around the world in it. Lieut. Nixon will have the boat completed by next June.

Rochester's New Canoe Club.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—The Irondequoit Canoe Club of Rochester was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State for the purposes of canoeing, sailing, and paddling, and other recreation on the waters of Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario. The Directors are Henry D. McVean, F. L. Smith, George F. French, William B. Farnham, and Leon C. Allyn of Rochester.

Golf Players Robbed.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 21.—While the golf match between Winthrop Rutherford of the Newport Golf Club and Charles E. Sands of the St. Andrew's Golf Club was in progress on the Meadowbrook golf greens on Saturday, some person, evidently in the disguise of a huntsman, entered the dressing rooms of Mr. Rutherford and several other gentlemen and stole several thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, diamonds, and greenbacks. Mr. Rutherford lost a solid gold watch and chain, a valuable diamond ring, two diamond studs, a pair of golf sleeve buttons, and about $500 in greenbacks. Several other gentlemen also lost smaller amounts in money and pieces of jewelry. It is the opinion of members of the Meadowbrook Club that some person entered the dressing rooms while the hunt and golf party, which consisted of nearly 200 guests, were at luncheon and ransacked the rooms. The members of the hunt club are very indignant over the affair, and are making every effort to catch the thief.

Corbett-Fitzsimmons Fight Off.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Oct. 21.—At a conference between the Florida Athletic Club officials and the managers of Corbett and Fitzsimmons the club asked for a postponement of the contest until Nov. 11. Brady agreed to this, but Julian steadfastly refused to concur. There was a wordy wrangle, and finally the club declared the fight off. Brady then announced that Corbett was prepared to fight any man in the world on Nov. 11. Robert Fitzsimmons preferred, the man to be named within twenty-four hours. Vendig announced that he would match Peter Maher against Corbett for $5,000.

Boxing at Maspeth.

The Empire Athletic Club had a boxing entertainment at Maspeth, L. I., last night, which was well attended. J. Handler, of Newark, and "Harry" Fischer, of Brooklyn, were the first two to spar. They battled for ten rounds and then the referee declared the contest a draw. "Jimmy" Barry, of Chicago, and "Jack" Madden, of Brooklyn, furnished the next contest. This was to have been a battle of twenty rounds, but Barry defeated his opponent in the fourth round. Madden was badly punished.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.

Hunting—Meadowbrook Hunt Club, at Jericho, L. I.

Football—Brooklyn Polytechnic Preparatory vs. Bryant & Stratton School.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.

Racing—Steeplechases at Morris Park.

Football—Princeton vs. Union, at Princeton. Yale vs. Williams, at New-Haven. Brooklyn Boys' High School vs. Bryant & Stratton, at Brooklyn.

Meeting for agitation for good roads, 478 Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Bowling—Bank Clerks' League games.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24.

Racing—At Morris Park, 2 P. M.

Hunting—Meadowbrook Hunt Club, at Hicksville, L. I.

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CYCLISTS ON THE ALLEYS.

Union County Roadsters Defeat the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club bowlers were compelled to lower their colors to last season's champions of the Wheelmen's League in a series of match games which were played last night on the Brooklyn Bicycle Club alleys. There was quite a gathering when Umpire Drumpelmall called play, and the "rooters" were once more in their element. Among those who accompanied the Rahway bowlers were C. S. Woods, C. F. S. Mitchell, S. C. Crowell, W. J. Drumpelmall, and P. Critchley. The Brooklyn Bicycle Club "rooters" included N. K. Stevens, E. Culver, W. J. Lewis, H. M. Hobby, William Ferguson, Charles Shulick, Waldo Edgerly, W. R. Snedeker, and Clarence Shadbold. There were a number of visitors from other clubs, among whom were D. M. Boe and R. L. Gaden of the Columbia Wheelmen.

Capt. Anderson was somewhat handicapped in the make-up of his team, owing to the absence of Sweezey and Stebbins, two reliable men, and this no doubt kept the Brooklyns from rolling in their true form. The Union County Roadsters, on the other hand, fully sustained the reputation they made last season, and the first game was merely a walk-over for the champions. They led their opponents from the start, and in the fourth and fifth frames averaged over 100 pins to the frame.

In the second game Gardiner was substituted for Austin on the Brooklyn team, and Charles H. Balmanna officiated as umpire. The Roadsters did not play as well in this game, but nevertheless beat the Brooklyns by 52 pins. Capt. Anderson's men made a fine rally at the finish, rolling the tenth frame without a break. Both Martin and Chamberlain of the Roadsters doubled in the tenth frame. At the conclusion of the games the visitors were escorted to the Brooklyn Bicycle Club house, where a collation was enjoyed.

The scores of the games follow:

FIFST GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	3	3	4	146
Martin	5	2	3	180
Chamberlain	5	4	1	198
Mooney	3	3	4	164
Howard	4	5	1	193
Total	20	17	13	881

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Leach	5	1	4	109
Hickling	2	1	7	96
Austen	0	4	6	114
Hobby	4	2	4	143
Anderson	5	3	2	193
Total	16	14	23	715

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY ROADSTERS.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Black	1	7	2	154
Martin	3	4	3	167
Chamberlain	2	3	5	143
Mooney	3	2	5	145
Howard	2	5	3	151
Total	11	21	18	760

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Leach	2	3	5	142
Hickling	1	3	6	115
Gardiner	3	5	2	176
Hobby	2	3	5	128
Anderson	2	5	3	153
Total	10	19	21	714

CONCERNING THE RIVERSIDES

Their Races to be Held on Election Day—Lively Interest in Bowling.

The Riverside Wheelmen will have a gala time on election day. The club races will be decided during the afternoon, and in the evening to the racing team will be given a "Dutch" at the clubhouse in West One Hundred and Fourth Street. These races will close the season for the Riversides, and as they evolve the club champions, unusual interest is manifested in them.

What should be an event of the season will be the tandem race at one mile, in which six pairs will take part. This will be one of the two club championships, the other being a five-mile contest. There will also be a race for novices at one mile and handicaps at one mile and five miles.

Bayonne Boulevard, near Eighth Street, Bayonne, N. J., will be the battle ground, and no doubt many spectators will be on hand to see the sport. A tandem race with six teams in it is not such a common occurrence as to pass unnoticed by the enthusiasts, and many will very likely go over there to see that event decided. The course for this race will be specially surveyed, and the timing will be done with an electric clock.

In the evening, following these races, the Entertainment Committee will give a complimentary "Dutch" to the racing men of the club. This affair promises to pass very pleasantly. It will be given in the clubhouse at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Competition for the Stewart Cup, offered by the popular Secretary of the club to the Class A member scoring the largest number of points during the racing season, ends with the club races on election day. The contest, by the way, has narrowed down to Goodman and Ertz. The cup is a very handsome solid silver trophy valued at $100.

Bowling, the annual ball, and a big theatre party are affairs now occupying the attention of the Entertainment Committee. Great interest is being shown in the former, and some rare sport is looked for in the club tournament. A strong team has been selected to represent the club in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. A pool tournament will probably be formed later no.

President Fitch, it is said, will decline a renomination. There will doubtless be a contest for the place.

One of the members who showed fine speed and staying qualities in the club's century run to Patchogue on Sunday was E. W. Travis. He was always in the thick of the fast pack, and finished with the leaders in 6 hours and 45 minutes. Mr. Travis is not a racing man, and his ride, therefore, is a really creditable performance.

CAPT. ANSON HAS A FALL.

While Cycling in Chicago the Famous Ball Player Is Painfully Injured.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A. C. Anson, Captain of the Chicago baseball team, had a bad fall from a bicycle while riding on Michigan Avenue yesterday, receiving several painful cuts about the face and head. He was picked up unconscious and taken to a drug store, where he was revived and was taken home in a carriage.

"I was riding without toe clips," said Mr. Anson, "and that explains how I came to fall. I lost my pedals, and in an effort to recover them I lost sight of the path ahead of me. I was riding quite close to the curbstone, and the front wheel lurched into it. Then I went down. After that I did not know much about what was going on around me until I was in the drug store."

Anson starts to-night for New-York to begin rehearsals in the comedy "A Runaway Colt."

To Protect Brooklyn Cyclists.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Clarke offered a resolution to the effect that any person who threw nails, tacks, or glass upon the public streets or avenues, by which bicycles were injured, would be guilty of a misdemeanor, and would be subject to a fine of $5 for each offense. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Fitch offered a resolution that Halsey Street, between Nostrand Avenue and Broadway, be repaved with granite, at a cost not to exceed $85,000, and on Gates Avenue, from Bedford Avenue to Broadway, at a cost not to exceed $81,000.

Johnson Looking for a Race.

Michael, the cycling marvel of Europe, can have a match with "Johnnie" Johnson, if he will agree to the conditions laid down by the latter's manager, "Tom" Eck. These are that the young Welshman shall post a forfeit to meet Johnson in three paced races at one, five, and ten miles, for $1,000 a side. Eck says he will pay Michael's expenses to this country under these conditions. Dixie Hines has been asked by Eck to negotiate for the match.

Cycle Show Allotments.

The allotment of spaces for the annual cycle show in Madison Square Garden has been satisfactorily completed. The number of applicants, according to Manager Sanger, assures the biggest show ever held in this country, if not in the world. It is likely that the novelties at the coming exhibition will be of a particularly attractive description.

The "Skeeter" in Australia.

Zimmerman, the great bicycle racer, has arrived in Australia, according to a cable message. He will compete in races there on Nov. 30 and Dec. 7. The Austral Wheel Race, the big event of the year in the antipodes, will have him as a starter. This is at two miles, and is run in heats on the dates above mentioned

More Cycle Records Broken.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 21.—At Fountain Ferry track to-day John S. Johnson, paced by two quads, and with a flying start, made one mile in 1:44 1-5. The former record was 1:46 4-5.

Otto Zeigler of California broke the two-mile record with a standing start, covering the distance in 3:51.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A Philadelphia exchange prints the following: "Up to the present time, A. C. Willison, the present League of American Wheelmen President, is doubtless the strongest candidate mentioned for the office. Under his leadership the league has assumed control of professionalism, the membership has been largely increased, the long-standing debts against the organization paid off, and many reforms introduced. The recent movement in favor of league giving up its control of racing will doubtless strengthen Mr. Willison's candidacy, as he is very strongly opposed to any such policy."

—President A. G. Spalding of the Cycle Board of Trade believes that the wheelmaking business is bound to be overdone sooner or later. "The enthusiasm," says he, "which has been shown during this season by the new makers has subsided very materially during the last two or three months, on account of the unlooked-for decrease in sales by agents. While it is natural to look for a decreased business at this season of the year, still the bicycle business done during July, August, and September would hardly show an increase over the corresponding months of 1894."

—The biggest century run ever held south of Mason and Dixon's line took place over the Baltimore-Frederick City route on Sunday. Of the 300 starters, 246 finished within the specified time of sixteen hours. Eight of the prettiest women cyclists in Baltimore started on the run and five of them finished. They were Miss Sadie Brooks, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mary Evans, Miss Eva Dowell, and Miss Daisy Mickey. Miss Neita Callaghan, Mrs. E. D. Loane, and Miss Matthai were the others in the party at the outset.

—The English military bicycle has been shown on this side. It is a sort of compromise between the old high wheel and the modern safety. The larger wheel is forty-two inches in diameter and the other twenty-eight. The action is direct, without gearing. It weighs but forty pounds, although it looks heavier.—American Cyclist.

—The new officers of the Essex County Wheelmen of Newark

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Some of the Good Which It Is Accomplishing for the World.

A GREAT COLLECTION OF EXHIBITS

The Jury of Awards Issues an Address to the United States Telling the Advantages of the Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 21.—At a meeting today of the Jury of Highest Awards of the Cotton States and International Exposition, an address to the public was adopted. This jury is made up of the Chairmen of all the special committees of the Committee on Awards, which, with Dr. D. C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University as Chairman, consists of many of the most eminent men in the United States. The address is as follows:

To the people of the United States:

The undersigned jurors and members of the highest Board of Award, having visited the principal departments of the Atlanta Exposition and having had the advantage of guidance and suggestions of the most qualified experts, think it important to communicate our impressions to the public throughout the country, by the agency of the newspaper press, in advance of such reports as may be hereafter made to the constituted authorities. We desire to call attention to the educational value of the Atlanta Exposition, its important relations to industry, and its manifold indications of the progress of the useful and liberal arts.

But in this brief paper we can only indicate a few of the most significant characteristics.

1. The exhibits of the National Government constitute a unique, complete, and instructive illustration of its wise and beneficent functions. With a building of moderate size, examples are given of the work of the Federal Government in its relations to statesmanship, international intercourse, the administration of justice, the promotion of commerce, domestic and foreign; the postal service, and the control of the National finances; the arts of National defense on land and sea; the development of agriculture, forestry, mines and mineral wealth, fisheries and fish culture; the protection and promotion of commerce by surveys of the coast, the lakes, the rivers, and the mountains; the study of the climate and the forecasting of the weather; the maintenance of lighthouses and life-saving stations; the education and civilization of the Indian; the encouragement of invention, literature, and the fine arts, by protecting the rights of the inventor, the writer, and the artist; the advancement and diffusion of knowledge through the agency of the Smithsonian Institution; the National Museum, the manifold services of the Bureau of Education and the collection of great libraries; the study of the diseases of the human race and also of plants and animals, and the protection of life by cautionary and remedial agencies; the prevention of epidemics, and the regulation of the food supply. These, as exhibited in a compact form, bring before the people the noblest offices of a strong, comprehensive, well-ordered Government, and are the best exhibitions of the kind that have ever been made.

2. We admire the civic pride displayed by the citizens of Atlanta, "the Gate City of the South," which, in thirty years, has risen from the devastation of fire and sword, poverty and distress, and now illustrates in many ways, and especially in the exposition, what may be done for the advancement of the region by union, enterprise, generosity, knowledge, and skill of an unselfish and voluntary body of citizens harmoniously organized.

3. The varied and inexhaustible resources of the Cotton States, their mineral wealth, agricultural products, manufactures, and railroads, as well as their system of education, are well displayed in many departments of the exposition, but especially the comprehensive exhibits that have been made by the States of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

4. There are many admirable signs of inter-State co-operation and social intercourse. The visits of the President and Vice President of the United States, of the Governors of many distant States, often attended by large escorts of their fellow-citizens,) the assemblies of bankers, engineers, teachers, women, of religious and philanthropic associations, and of patriotic societies; the recognition of the African, and especially the meeting of many thousands of soldiers in friendly intercourse—the blue and the gray, homeward bound from Chickamauga—illustrates the good-will and fraternity now prevalent among the citizens of our United Republic, and the establishment of not only peace, but of sympathy among those who have been widely separated. In addition to the buildings of the Cotton States, those constructed by New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Illinois, and that of California, with its contents, afford additional evidence of this friendly relationship.

5. Women have made most important contributions to this exposition. The Woman's Building, designed by a woman, is entitled, in the opinion of one of our most highly qualified judges, to a place next to the highest among the constructions of Piedmont Park. The illustrations of woman's work are attractive and suggestive. The services rendered by women in collecting and exhibiting papers, relics, memorials pertinent to Colonial and Revolutionary history, promote a spirit of patriotism, a love of our social institutions, and the preservation of records hitherto overlooked and neglected. There is here a rare opportunity to see many original documents and portraits. The educational and charitable work is excellent, and in all departments of embroidery and other branches of decorative art the exhibits of the Woman's Building are unsurpassed.

6. Among the innumerable illustrations of skilled labor the visitor should not fail to notice: (A) The inventions and apparatus which have promoted extraordinary changes in our civilization by the agencies of electricity—a domain in which the successors of Benjamin Franklin have won continuous renown and are still achieving success as promising as it is surprising. Let it be borne in mind that the telephone was introduced at the exposition of 1876, and that only two dynamos, and those insignificant, could then and there be seen. (B) The improvements in the means of transportation, by which the safety, the comfort, and the pleasure of travelers are promoted, and immense cargoes are transported, the familiar arrangements of railroads and steamers, the multiplication of bicycles and of rapid-transit devices, and the varied indications that good roads for ordinary traffic are soon to be in universal demand. (C) The improvements in machinery illustrating the skill of the mechanic, in instruments of precision which are indispensable for the advancement of all the arts, in labor-saving inventions, and in the better utilization of fire, water, steam, and electricity. (D) The development of the industries of coal and iron and the discovery and utilization of new mineral products. (E) The manifold devices for more economical and advantageous utilization of food substances, resulting in the prevention of waste, the reduction of prices, and the protection of the consumer from disease and dirt—these being largely the outgrowth of improved methods of refrigeration and of simple but most serviceable modes of packing and transportation. (F) The contents of the building devoted to mines and forestry comprise one of the most interesting exhibits, containing admirable examples of our natural resources. Let the observer notice, without fail, a model of the wearing out or erosion of a farm, after the forests above are cut down, and its restoration when the planting of trees began.

7. We ask attention to the exhibits that illustrate the progress of education and of science. From the nature of the case the exhibits are not showy, and are easily passed by. But here may be studied the progress of learning in this country from the foundation of Harvard, William and Mary, and Yale to the present time, the modern schools of science and technology, agriculture, and the mechanic arts; the new universities, the contributions of the United States Government, and of the separate States to the advancement of science; and the universal establishment of common schools from the kindergarten upward. We are deeply impressed by the evidence here afforded of the importance of promoting the study of exact science and of encouraging the best methods of manual and industrial training, among girls and boys, women and men, whites and blacks.

8. The advancement of the colored population in intelligence, industry, and enterprise, is shown (though, apart from the educational exhibits, not as adequately shown as for their own sake we could wish) in the Negro Building, where may be seen the illustrations of the steps by which an emancipated race is advancing in freedom, knowledge, skill, and thrift. Every visitor should observe with an appreciative spirit this suggestive and comprehensive exhibit. The attitude of the authorities of the exposition toward the colored race has received widespread recognition and approbation.

9. The exposition affords very striking evidence of the late years having been prolific in inventions for saving time and for economizing the nervous force of those who work with their brains. It is worth while to note the variety of stenography, typewriting, long distance telephony, phonography, and other devices which may be called nerve saving, time saving, and life saving inventions.

10. The international character of the exposition is not its principal feature; only five foreign governments—the Argentine Republic, Mexico, Costa Rica, Venezuela, and Chile, being represented by official Commissioners. Other countries are represented by the contributions of private exhibitors, which have added much to the interest of the display. Especial mention should be made of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, and also of India, Japan, and China.

We believe that the permanent good of an exhibition of this kind will be manifested in the improvement of popular intelligence and industry; in the diffusion of correct standards of taste and skill, and in more accurate knowledge respecting the natural resources and characteristics of the different parts of our country. For example, the collective exhibits made by the Southern Railroad and also by the Seaboard Air Line, the Plant System of Florida, bring out in vivid outline the advantages of the regions through which these roads are constructed. The improvements in the railway connections of Atlanta with Chicago, New-York, New-Orleans, and Florida are permanent contributions to the prosperity of the country.

11. We earnestly advise the teachers of colleges and schools near and remote to encourage their scholars to come and study this exposition, accompanied by competent guides. With proper explanations, easily to be secured if a little effort is made, intelligent youth may learn in a few days' visit to this exposition more than would be learned in weeks or months of ordinary study. We also advise manufacturers and merchants, those who are interested in mines, forestry, agriculture, transportation, as well as mechanics and farmers, to utilize the opportunity for observing and comparing their own work with that of others.

12. In conclusion, we congratulate the Directors of the Atlanta Exposition on the success that has attended their efforts, on their public spirit, energy, and resolution. We thank the Mayor and citizens of Atlanta for their generous hospitality; we declare our opinion that the State of Georgia and the group of cotton States associated with Georgia in this exposition deserve from every State in the Union recognition, honor, and gratitude.

The address is signed by all the members of the Jury of Awards, headed by Vice President Stevenson.

MERCHANTS TO VISIT ATLANTA.

Arrangements to Send a Representative Delegation from This City.

The wholesale dry goods merchants of this city are interested in a proposed visit to the Atlanta Exposition, which is being arranged for by a committee representing some of the largest houses in the business. It is expected that 100 or 150 merchants will visit the exposition on Manhattan Day, Nov. 25. A number of them will be accompanied by their wives and daughters, and a very enjoyable trip is looked for.

A meeting of the dry goods merchants who have charge of the excursion was held yesterday afternoon in the Directors' room at the Central National Bank. Among those present were G. E. Armstrong, John Eames, Lawrence Winters, and Peter Franklin, representing the H. B. Claflin Company, by which concern the idea of the trip South was first broached; John M. Beach, M. Bogue, and George Clarke, representing Teft, Weller & Co.; George L. Putnam of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., and James Talcott, of James Talcott & Co. G. E. Armstrong was made permanent Chairman of the committee in charge of the excursion, and George L. Putnam was chosen Secretary.

It was reported that the following firms had already signified their intention of taking part in the excursion: Teft, Weller & Co., the H. B. Claflin Company, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Calhoun & Robbins, Lee, Tweedy & Co., William L. Strong & Co., Joy, Langdon & Co., Deering, Milliken & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., Carey, Bayne & Smith, the Syndicate Trading Company, B. B. and R. Knight, Billwiller Brothers, and James Talcott & Co. Some of these firms will be represented by as many as five persons, and the H. B. Claflin Company has already chosen seven of its members to take part in the excursion.

It is proposed to leave here Nov. 20 or 21, and to return on the 26th or 27th, so that all may be at home for Thanksgiving Day. It was also decided to have at least one car of the excursion train set apart for excursionists accompanied by ladies.

John Eames said that he had corresponded with those in charge of the exposition, and had received assurances that the Southern people would greatly appreciate a visit from a representative body of New-York merchants, and would give them an enthusiastic welcome. Such a visit as is contemplated would benefit the City of New-York and the whole dry goods rtade, he believed. The excursion rates for a party of 100 or more would be $20.50 each person for a ten days' limit ticket for the round trip, and $9 for a sleeper, also for the round trip. The cars would be held on a siding near the exposition grounds for three days if the excursionists desired to live in them, instead of going to the hotels during their stay in Atlanta.

Chairman Armstrong was empowered to appoint a Committee on Invitations and a Committee on Transportation to make the necessary arrangements for the excursion. It was resolved to request John Claflin to call the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to the proposed excursion, and to ask a delegation of that body to accompany the dry goods merchants. It was also resolved to ask the large retail concerns to join in the excursion.

The next meeting of the committee will be held at the Merchants' Club on a day to be designated by Chairman Armstrong.

New-Englanders Off for Atlanta.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—About 200 members of the New-England Cotton Manufacturers' Association left Boston this evening for Atlanta. After inspecting the exposition they will visit many of the manufacturing districts in the South on the line of the Southern Railway. On their return they will stop at Rome, Ga., Chattanooga, and Nashville.

MORE HORSE-CAR REGULATIONS

Some Rules Aldermen Would Adopt for Them When near Schoolhouses.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen gave a hearing yesterday on the suggestion of Alderman Olcott that street cars should be obliged not to pass each other within fifty feet of a school; on another by Alderman Lantry to compel cars to stop at the first instead of the second crossing when passing schoolhouses, and on a third by Alderman Ware to compel the companies to refund fares or issue tickets for use at another time in the event of a block on the road which is the fault of the company. The question of heating the cars also came up.

Several railroad companies were represented by their Presidents. The Metropolitan Traction Company had President Vreeland, the Fourth Avenue Road President Skiltt, and the Grand Street Road Superintendent Langdon. They said very little, but what they did say was that the proposition to stop cars at the nearest crossing was unreasonable and impracticable, as the horses would block the cross street, and also because time would be lost. They said that the plan had failed in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

Aldermen Ware and Lantry said that their suggestions were worthy of adoption. The committee decided to take the matter under consideration and adjourned.

Dinner of the Rutgers Club.

Fifty-four members of the Rutgers Club were present at its first dinner of the Winter, held last evening at Zangheri's, David Murray, '76, presiding. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, George Buckham, the Rev. Peter Stryker, Dr. H. G. V. De Hart, Robert I. Hopper, Dr. G. S. Knickerbocker, Dr. Louis F. Bishop, De Witt V. D. Reilley, and M. G. Van Slyke of New-York; the Rev. W. H. Ten Eyck, New-Brunswick, and alumni from Newark, Brooklyn, and suburban towns.

The Rev. C. I. Shephard, '50, was elected Chairman of the next dinner, to be held in November. A theatre party was formed at the conclusion of the dinner to attend the first performance of "Leonardo" at the Garrick Theatre, in which Augustus H. Smock, '93, made his début.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location, October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls
Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

Miss Crocker.
School for girls. Primary and advanced work. Classes for little boys.
OCTOBER 2. 69 EAST 52d.

Banjo, Mandolin, and Piano Instructions
by competent lady teacher, at home or pupils' residence; terms reasonable. Address TEACHER, Box 614 Post Office, city.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 40th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
67th YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

St. David's Hall.
Preparation for college or business; individual attention; boys obtain 100 per cent.; magnificent house; home comforts. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point Road, City.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.,
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

Bridgeport, Conn. Golden Hill Seminary.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls. Miss EMILY NELSON, Miss ANNA E. PLYMPTON, Principals.

City—Both Sexes.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS. Sixth year begins Oct. 28th, at the New University Building, Washington Sq. East, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. For scholarship and further particulars apply to the Lecturer, Prof. I. F. RUSSELL, 120 Broadway.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

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FROM A LARGE 57TH ST. MANSION,

Fine Household Appointments.

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TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
also
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT,
each day at ONE o'clock,
at the
SCHENCK ART GALLERIES,
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ELEGANT DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS IN OAK AND LEATHER, OAK CHINA CLOSETS AND HALLSTANDS, FINE BRASS BEDS.

FINE SPECIMEN CABINETS, SOME SUPERB MARQUETRY PIECES, ODD PIECES IN GOLD.

A SELECTION OF SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS, of which there are many beauties.

A MAGNIFICENT ELLIOTT CHIME HALL CLOCK, IN MAHOGANY CASE.

MAGNIFICENT CLOCK SETS IN ORMOLU, ANTIQUE MARBLE AND ENAMEL.

A FEW PIECES OF FINE SEVRES IN VASES, PLATES, AND CABINET SPECIMENS.
VERNIS MARTIN CABINETS, MARQUETRY and buhl inlaid Tables and Escritoires.

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SUPERB REAL BRONZES.

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DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, FISH, GAME, LUNCH, ICE CREAM, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE SETTS.

FINE ENGLISH CUT GLASSWARE.

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Sevres, Royal Dresden, Worcester, Crown Derby, Minton, Copeland, Wedgwood, Vienna, Doulton, Hungarian and Venetian.

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JUSTUS COOKE.
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)
A grand sale of elegant household Furniture, Pianos, Hangings, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Pottery, &c., &c.,
SATURDAY,
MONDAY,
TUESDAY,
OCT. 26TH, 28TH, 29TH,
10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.
COOKE'S ROOMS,
125TH ST. AND 3D AV.

GALLERY SALESROOM.
Rich Parlor Suits, Superb Royal Vienna, Dresden and Worcester Pottery, Real Bronzes, Collection Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Solid Silver, Plate, Brass and Onyx Cabinets and Pedestals, Upright and Square Pianos, costly Hangings and Draperies, expensive Dining Suits complete by Pottier & Stymus and other celebrated makers; rich Chamber Suits in solid mahogany, maple, curly birch, and walnut, finely carved; Chippendale Bookcases, Sideboards, Chairs, &c.; richly carved Secretary Desks, selected Oriental Rugs, Armoires, Bookcases, Piano Lamps, China Closets, fine Couches, Clocks, Screens, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Turkish Chairs, Rockers, choice Bric-a-Brac, odd pieces, Divans, Side Tables, Reclining Chairs, fine Bedding, Engravings, Etchings, Music Boxes, Andirons, Fenders, and every detail to furnish an elegant home.
All three rooms will be open for Inspection Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday all day and evening.
CATALOGUES AT SALE.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED

ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

Parties will leave NEW-YORK for ATLANTA, October 22, 28, and 31; November 5, 11, 14, 19, 25, and 28, and December 3, 9, 12, and 17.
Visit to Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Washington, etc. An entire week in Atlanta with headquarters at the Kimball House, Warren Leland, Jr., Manager. A Choice of Routes. These tours are intended principally for those who desire to travel in the most comfortable manner.
Autumn Tour to Southern California Oct. 22.
Other Tours to California Nov. 19, Dec. 10, Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 11, and Feb. 14.
Tours to Mexico in January and February.
Tours to Europe in January, February, March, etc.
Tour to Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, etc.
Independent Railroad Tickets via the Principal Lines; also Steamship Tickets to all points.
Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired. (Special circular for Atlanta tours.)
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EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating round us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

TAMAR A laxative, refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for **Constipation,** hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles, and headache arising from them.

INDIEN

GRILLON E. GRILLON, 33 Rue des Archives, Paris. Sold by all druggists.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, &c.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. Espic; New-York, E. Fougera & Co.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FORTUNES MADE IN PRESENT ADVANCE in values, but nowhere so quickly as by our plan of successful speculation in grain; it is the best method in use. Our book explains speculation fully. (Sent free.) Highest bank references. Act quickly. PATTISON & CO., 78 Omaha Building, Chicago.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

A LADY LIVING IN 86TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Two square rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Three-window room; neatly furnished; all improvements; upright piano; moderate price.

47th ST., 170 WEST.—Desirable square rooms; also hall room; all improvements; heated; at moderate price.

267 WEST 123d ST.—Sunny, warm room; bath; closets; American family; $2.50. Gordon.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting front rooms for gentlemen; private bath; breakfast; references.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished connecting rooms; private bath; references.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

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VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Country Board.

NEW-ROCHELLE.—A few boarders accommodated in a private family; handsomely furnished room. 19 Woodland Av.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, November 2d. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI'S
Orchestral and Recital Concerts,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
55th and 57th Sts. and 7th Ave.
Monday Ev'g, Nov. 4, at 8:30.
PADEREWSKI'S **POLISH FANTASIE** in conjunction with NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Musical Conductor.
AND
TWO (2) PIANO RECITALS
SATURDAY afternoons, Nov. 9 and 16, at 2:30.
Seats Now Ready at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
STEINWAY'S Pianos Used Exclusively.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
Fifty-fourth Season, 1895-1896.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Six Afternoon Public Rehearsals on FRIDAYS, November 15, December 13, January 10, February 7, March 6, April 10, at 2 P. M.
SIX EVENING CONCERTS on SATURD

UNITARIAN LEADERS MEET

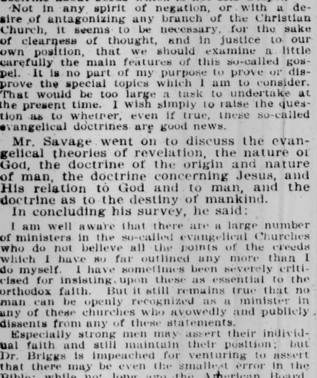
A Thousand Delegates at the Conference in Washington.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL IN SESSION

Sermon by the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston on the Faith of the Church—Everett Hale Unavoidably Absent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Over 1,000 delegates to the sixteenth National Conference of the Unitarian Churches of the United States and other religious bodies holding kindreds beliefs have already reached this city, and as many more are expected before the opening of the business session to-morrow morning.

The formal opening of the conference was preceded by an executive session this afternoon of the Council, consisting of the Rev. George Batchelor, Chairman, Cambridge, Mass., the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Frederick L. Hosmer, St. Louis; George E. Adams, Chicago; Mrs. Charles G. Ames, George Stone, the Rev. John Cuckson, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, and George S. Hale, Boston; Mrs. William C. Gannett, Rochester; the Rev. D. W. Morehouse, General Secretary, New-York, William Howell Read, Treasurer, Boston.



The Rev. M. J. Savage.
Opened the Proceedings with a Sermon.

A public session was held this evening, at which the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston delivered an eloquent sermon on "The Unitarian Gospel." The meeting brought a large audience of prominent persons belonging to other churches.

Dr. Savage took for his text, "The Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God," (First Timothy, i., 11.,) and "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings of Great Joy," (Luke, ii., 10.) In his introduction he commented on the fact that certain sections of the Church had assumed the title of evangelical. Concerning this assumption he said:

They arrogate to themselves a sort of monopoly of the good news of God. Or, if this is too strong a way of stating it, at any rate they profess to lay such special emphasis upon what they regard as the peculiar features of the Gospel as to make the word evangelical their fitting designation. And yet these evangelical Churches have not put in the forefront of their proclamation those things which were considered the original announcement of Jesus when He began to preach the coming of the kingdom of God. They have put this Kingdom off in another world, where Jesus did not put it. They have established conditions of membership in this kingdom which Jesus did not establish.

That which they call the Gospel is not the Gospel, the good news which Jesus proclaimed. It is rather based on a scheme of beliefs, made up of bad science, poor metaphysics, and an unscientific use of the Bible, which has grown up in process of time around the person of Jesus. Instead of being the Gospel of Jesus, it is a doctrine about Jesus which is not His Gospel.

Not in any spirit of negation, or with a desire of antagonizing any branch of the Christian Church, it seems to be necessary, for the sake of clearness of thought, and in justice to our own position, that we should examine a little carefully the main features of this so-called gospel. It is no part of my purpose to prove or disprove the special topics which I am to consider. That would be too large a task to undertake at the present time. I wish simply to raise the question as to whether, even if true, these so-called evangelical doctrines are good news.

Mr. Savage went on to discuss the evangelical theories of revelation, the nature of God, the doctrine of the origin and nature of man, the doctrine concerning Jesus, and His relation to God and to man, and the doctrine as to the destiny of mankind.

In concluding his survey, he said:

I am well aware that there are a large number of ministers in the so-called evangelical Churches who do not believe all the points of the creeds which I have so far outlined any more than I do myself. I have sometimes been severely criticised for insisting upon these as essential to the orthodox faith. But it still remains true that no man can be openly recognized as a minister in any of these churches who avowedly and publicly dissents from any of these statements.

Especially strong are the many who assert their individual faith and still maintain their position; but Dr. Briggs is impeached for venturing to assert that there may be even the smallest error in the Bible; while in the Andover case the American Board, representing what is supposed to be the freest denomination of all the orthodox body, refused to send as a missionary to the heathen a minister whose character was unimpeachable and who was confessedly devout, because he dared even to hope that the heathen who have never heard of Christ in this life might possibly have an opportunity to repent in the next.

While, then, these things are so, and while these doctrines are printed and scattered broadcast over the world as constituting the creeds of all the great Churches, and while they are the very basis of the organization of the Evangelical Alliance, it does not seem unfair on our part for us to treat them as those which are generally held.

Turning from the discussion of the so-called evangelical doctrines, Mr. Savage set forth the doctrines of the Unitarian Church. "It is we," he said, "who are the true evangelicals. It is we who preach the Gospel of Jesus. It is we who publish the coming on earth of the Kingdom of God, as He did. It is we who bring to the world concerning God and Jesus and man what are really glad tidings of great joy. If our message be true, the world should break forth into singing as it listens."

In the course of his remarks on the Unitarian doctrines Mr. Savage said:

Our message, too, concerning man, instead of being a dark and dismal tragedy, beginning in catastrophe and ending in a wail of despair, is the gospel of universal and eternal hope.

As we go in search of the first man, father of the human race, we do not find him perfect, in a garden, 6,000 years ago. Neither do we journey up the ages as though human history had been a descent. Rather do we go backward and downward, not 6,000 years nor 10,000, nor 60,000 nor 100,000. The best authorities tell us that man has inhabited this earth for at least 200,000 or 300,000 years.

And as we go seeking for the first man we find him in the jungle, on the borders of the animal world. He has only just now risen to his feet, has only just now discovered his newly found hands, has only just now begun to turn his meaningless cry into a voice, and is beginning to look around him and upward, with that endless question in his eyes which is the secret and the spring of all human advance.

From the beginning he has been a religious being, pressed upon by the sense of a spiritual and invisible environment that to him has been the most real thing in all his life. We do not find any trace of a fall; rather do we recognize, as the cornerstone of our theological system, the ascent of man.

From the beginning, however slow, however halting, there has been advance. Along a pathway of dust and blood and tears, through weakness, through ignorance, ever gaining in strength, ever reaching out after wider knowledge, stumbling and falling, but rising again, this wondrous human race of ours has toiled up the ages.

It has climbed out of the animal into the human, out of the brutal into heart and brain—climbed, until at last, as we look backward, we see such high summits of human achievement as are represented by the names of Homer, Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, of such as Confucius, Zoroaster, Sakyi Muni, and, above them all, as Mount Washington outtowers all its fellows, the sublimest height of human history, Jesus of Nazareth.

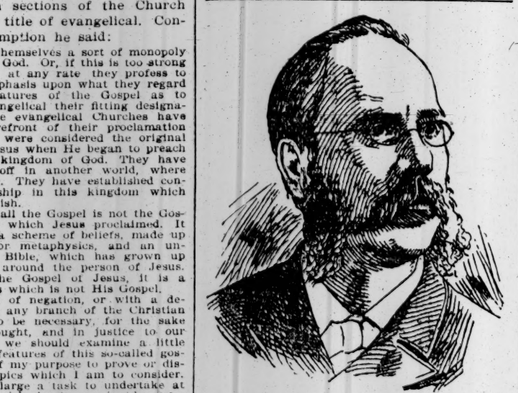
And when we look upon characters like these, and recognize that they are the natural outgrowth of that human nature which we share, we are lifted up and thrilled with enthusiasm and hope. We believe that, to a race which produce souls like these, nothing is impossible.

And so we dare to trust that by and by there shall be a perfect human order established here on earth, there shall be perfect control of the natural forces of the world, want and disease and crime shall be outgrown, and the world shall see the establishment of that Kingdom of God which is only the perfect republic of man.

Human history, then, as we view it, is not a long series of disasters, to be crowned at last by the most overwhelming disaster of all. It is rather a triumphant march—broken by many seeming defeats, and apparently scattered in many a rout, but, on the whole, an advance toword a victory that is to be the result of the still closer and closer co-operation of man with God.

Great regret is generally expressed that Dr. Edward Everett Hale has not been able to attend this year's conference on account of deep family afflictions.

The Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York will conduct a communion service with which the regular proceedings will commence to-morrow, and Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Census and Commissioner of Labor, will deliever the address of welcome, which will be followed by the address of the Rev. George Batchelor of Cambridge, Mass., Chairman of the council. Dorman B. Eaton of New-York will preside over the conference in the absence of Senator Hoar, the President, and Senator Morrill, the First Vice President. Other addresses will be delivered to-morrow by Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Boston, and by the Rev. Brooke Herford of London, representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association. The conference will adjourn Thursday evening.



The Rev. D. W. Morehouse.
General Secretary of the Unitarian Conference.

While Spain and Cuba are making it warm for one another, we're trying to do the same for our friends with overcoats and fall suits.

Our clothes are intended to make us friends first and money next—satisfaction at all hazards; for, if you change your mind, or your wife, sister or mother changes hers, "your money back if you want it" fixes everything.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
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Fur Capes.

Electric Seal, $17, $21 & $32
30 inch.
worth $22, $30 & $40.

Astrakhan....$22, $28 & $35.
30 inch.
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Wool Seal.....$37.00.
30 inch, trimmed with Fox.
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Persian Lamb & Seal Jackets.

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THE FATE OF THE PLAZA

Bridge Trustees for and Against Giving It to Trolley Roads.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S LOOP SCHEME

New-York Members of the Board Trying to Save the Open Space for the Use of Those Who Paid for It.

The combined efforts of the Mayors and Controllers of New-York and Brooklyn, together with the deliberations of the Bridge Trustees, failed again yesterday to come to a decision on the question of granting a portion of the plaza, at the Brooklyn terminus of the bridge, to certain surface railroads for a terminal station. The matter was thoroughly discussed at the last meeting, and had been for some time previous to that productive of no little vexation, misery, and profanity to all concerned.

Mayor Charles A. Schieren took a prominent part in the debate yesterday. He said; "As Mayor of this great City of Brooklyn, as a citizen, and as a taxpayer, I solemnly protest against giving the heart of the plaza to a railroad corporation when there is no need to do it."

Three times he protested in his official capacity as Mayor, and also as a citizen and as a taxpayer. At the first repetition of the protest Mayor Strong drew from his pocket a large piece of "Old Honesty," and in muffled tones inquired of Mr. Schieren what his plans were.

The Brooklyn Mayor favored a loop system, which would bring the surface cars down from Tillary Street to High Street underneath the superstructure used now for train sheds. Other Trustees favored a loop system, to go down Washington Street, through Sands Street, and up Fulton Street; while still others, notably Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, wished to give up the plaza for a terminal station.

The question will be wrestled with once more Nov. 11, when a consensus of opinion, it is hoped, will decide one way or the other.

The matter was brought up yesterday by the reading of the report of the Committee on Terminals, by the Secretary. It said that all of the Trustees, with the exception of Mr. Henriques, had consented to grant a part of the plaza for a surface railroad terminal.

Mayor Schieren got up excitedly and wanted it understood that he was not present when that action was taken.

Mr. Henriques spoke in opposition to the report. He said that the Trustees of the bridge would render themselves liable to indictment for malfeasance in office should they grant the request for the surface roads, because Chapter 128 of the Laws of 1891 distinctly states that the Trustees are to acquire and hold for the City of Brooklyn a large amount of land of which the plaza is a part.

The original plaza, lying between High and Sands Streets, Fulton Street, and the bridge, he said, was purchased for the sum of $800,000. The Secretary's report, he pointed out, showed that the Brooklyn Heights system wanted forty feet of that at a rental of $2,000 per year, while the Atlantic Avenue line and the Brooklyn and Newtown system offered to pay $500 a year for a single-track privilege.

Both of these rentals he thought ridiculously low—hardly 2 per cent. of the true value of the land. The Brooklyn Heights Road, he said, at this rate, would be getting back the identical piece of ground for which it received $160,000, when the land was condemned for the bridge, for a sum of $2,000 per year.

He said that when the Brooklyn terminal is completed, a broad pair of steps is to come down to Sands Street, exactly where the steps formerly were located, and that these will bring passengers for the surface roads within a few rods of the terminals.

Mayor Schieren declared vehemently, in the course of his remarks, that the city was not getting justice, and that the surface-road officials should be compelled to consider the loop system, as he suggested.

The meeting was adjourned after Controller Palmer had declared that the surface roads should have the privilege of landing their passengers in the Bridge terminal the same as the elevated roads, and after Mr. Page's motion to hold the question over until Nov. 11, had been carried.

Breaking up into small parties, the Trustees went down to examine the plaza.

Mayor Schieren pointed out to Mayor Strong how he thought the railroads could be satisfied and the city justified.

Others of the party did not like the Mayor's talk and hinted that his sudden zeal for Brooklyn's interests had been aroused for political purposes, and that the success of his candidate for Mayor, Mr. Wurster, weighed upon his mind possibly to the exclusion of other interests.

The plaza is now occupied at one end by iron girders to be used in the construction of the new terminal; the other end is occupied by the Kings County Elevated Railroad.

Held for Assault on the Highway.

Edward McAvoy, twenty-six years old, of 716 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, was held in $500 bail in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday for an alleged attempt to rob Mrs. Johanna O'Brien.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CORRECT CONCEPTION of artistic taste and beauty

A parlor cabinet of white mahogany and gold. The lower portion, set upon carved legs, presents upon front and sides floral fancies inlaid in oval panels of dark wood, which are bordered with raised gilt lines. Above this is the cabinet proper, with door, rounded sides and shelves of glass, backed in the interior with a heavy plate mirror to reflect the images of articles of virtu. Trimmings of gold. An attractive addition to any parlor.

At the manufacturing price if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

ANOTHER HIGH TEA AT THE GARDEN

The Training School for Nurses Receives Its Friends.

A very pleasant number of the "high teas" at the Madison Square Garden was that held under the auspices of the managers of the Training School for Nurses in connection with the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

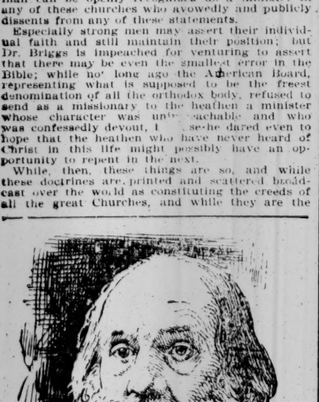
The managers of the school are: Board of Managers: President—Mrs. Samuel Spencer; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Henry W. Cannon and Mrs. Henry Hall; Treasurer—Mrs. George W. Crary; Secretary—Mrs. Granville P. Hawes; Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, Julia G. McNutt, M. D.; Sarah J. McNutt, M. D.; Mrs. Talbot Olyphant, Mrs. Seneca D. Powell, Mrs. R. T. McCabe, Miss Cockroft, Mrs. Asher L. Phillips.

Nurses in their pretty uniform of blue, with the white apron, cap, and shirred over-sleeves, received the guests, while Mrs. Ada Van Zandt, the charming Superintendent of the school, looked after them in a general way.

The five nurses on the Reception Committee were Miss Alice Burgoyne, Mrs. Mattie Freeman, Miss Lillian Darling, Miss Annette Empey, and Miss Louise Lippitt.

The school is the only independent one in the city, and was founded by Dr. Julia G. McNutt. Its pupils receive their training at the Post-Graduate, Roosevelt, Manhattan Eye and Ear, Nursery, and Child's Hospitals.

It supports itself to a great extent by the pupil nurses it sends out. It has been very successful, and has now eighty-five pupils. Its great need is a home, for it is very much crowded in its present quarters, at 161 and 163 East Thirty-sixth Street. There are 178 nurses who have been graduated from it. Among those present last evening were Dr. and Mrs. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. and Mrs. Bache McE. Emmet, Dr. and Mrs. Andrew H. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. McCabe.



The Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale.
Unavoidably Absent from the Sessions of the Conference.

TO DISCUSS CANAL IMPROVEMENT

Mass Meeting Will Be Held at the Cooper Union Oct. 29.

A meeting of the Executive Canal Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Arbitration Committee's room in the New-York Produce Exchange. The purpose was the arrangement for a mass meeting to be held on the night of Tuesday, Oct. 29, at Cooper Union, in the interests of the State canals.

R. R. Hefford of Buffalo the Chairman, was authorized to appoint a committee for carrying out of such future plans as may be necessary for the success of the mass meeting. Mayor Strong has consented to preside, and ex-Mayors Abram S. Hewitt and Franklin Edson will be present to address the meeting. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has also promised to be present.

COMING EVENTS.

—Mass meeting City Vigilance League, of Thirty-fourth District, Urbach's Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, to-night.

—High tea in aid of the Beth-el Society of Personal Services, Madison Square Garden banquet hall, to-morrow, 1 to 10 P. M.

—Good Government Club F, special meeting 524 Hudson Street this evening.

China Department.
In the Basement.

Handsomely decorated Chamber Sets, with large jar, variety of colors and designs, $3.75 and $5.75 the set.

French China Comb and Brush Trays, decorated with flowers and gold, various designs, 75 cents each.

Decorated French China Bread and Butter Plates; assorted shapes and decorations, finished in gold, $3.00 per doz.

Dainty Dresden China Oat Meal Sets, three pieces, Dresden flower decoration, $3.95 per set.

Haviland's Decorated French China Dinner Sets, entirely new shapes and decorations, $39.50, $42.50 and $55.00 per set.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Many New-Yorkers are going to Yonkers to-morrow evening for the marriage of Miss Ruby L. Johnson to Dr. Russell P. Fay. The ceremony will take place at 7:30 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, and will be performed by the Rev. Dr. John Reid. The floral decorations both at the church and at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey W. Johnson, the bride's parents, will be elaborate, consisting mainly of American Beauty roses, violets, and palms. Dr. E. J. Roberts of New-Rochelle will act as best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Mary Lawrence Vose of Westerly, R. I. The ushers will be Dr. R. W. Flagg of Yonkers, Dr. George R. Shepard of New-York, Dr. W. B. Winchell of Brooklyn, and Dr. T. H. Carmichael of Philadelphia. The maid of honor will wear a gown of rose-pink silk trimmed with lace, and the bride's gown will be of ivory satin embellished with Duchesse point lace.

The arrangements have been completed for the marriage of Miss Elsie Stillman to William G. Rockefeller. The ceremony takes place on the afternoon of Nov. 21, at 3:30 o'clock, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, and will be performed by Bishop Henry C. Potter, assisted by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Parish. There will be no maid of honor. Eight ushers will lead the bridal procession. The bridesmaids will be Miss Annia T. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan; Miss Caroline L. Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Morgan; Miss Isabelle Stillman, sister of the bride; Miss Edna Barger, Miss Edith Knowlton, and Miss Rockefeller, sister of the bridegroom. They will wear gowns of white silk and mull, and will carry bunches of pink roses. Mr. Percy Rockefeller, a brother of the bridegroom, will act as best man. The reception at the house of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Stillman, at 7 East Fortieth Street, will be attended only by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine Prescott Miller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Prescott Miller of Buffalo, to William Woodworth Blauvelt of this city. Miss Miller is well known in New-York, and was among the out-of-town guests at the first Patriarch's ball last season. She is tall, and is a pronounced blonde; in the latter respect she is in direct contrast to the groom. Although no day has been set for the wedding, it is understood that it will take place either in the first or second week in December, at the home of the bride's parents in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Farnsworth of Boston arrived in New-York yesterday afternoon, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Forbes Farnsworth of East Seventy-second Street. They have arranged to sail for Europe Wednesday morning, and intend spending nearly two years in making a tour of the world. While in London they will visit Mrs. Farnsworth's cousin, Ames Turnure, who has resided in the English capital for nearly ten years.

Miss Elise Richards and J. J. Jusserand are to be married in Paris soon. Miss Richards is an American of Paris. Mr. Jusserand is a scholarly writer. He was counselor to the French Embassy in London under Waddington, and while there was popular. He is Political Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the republic has appointed him an officer of the Legion of Honor. He wrote a book on "Piers Plowman" and a "Literary History of the English People," which English critics praise as highly as do the French critics. The Quai d'Orsay made not the slightest objection to his engagement with Miss Richards. She is an American, and Casimir-Perier decreed that diplomats should not marry foreigners without official sanction; but, if South Americans are sometimes "rastaquouères," North Americans are never strangers in Paris.

From Albany comes the announcement of the engagement of Col. Timothy S. Williams to Mrs. James R. Kelly. Col. Williams was private secretary to Roswell P. Flower when the latter was Governor of New-York. Mrs. Kelly is a daughter of Mrs. Chauncey P. Williams, one of the best-known women in Albany society. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Madelon W. Nelson, daughter of Henry Loomis Nelson, editor of Harper's Weekly, will be married Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock to Lieut. James Marks Williams of the First Artillery, United States Army, and now stationed at David's Island. The wedding will take place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Pelham Road and Meadow Lane, New-Rochelle. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church of New-Rochelle. Lieut. W. B. Ladue of the Corps of Engineers at Willet's Point will be best man. The maid of honor will be Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne, daughter of Julian Hawthorne. Lieut. Williams is the son of the late Dr. Williams of Montgomery, Ala., one of the best-known physicians in the State.

PATRIARCH.

This Furlough His Last.

H. Daniel O'Neill, a veteran of the late war, who has been an inmate of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Togus, Me., died suddenly last evening at the Fall River Line pier at the foot of Murray Street. O'Neill was away from the home on a sixty days' furlough, and was on his way home. He was found by General Passenger Agent Taylor, to whom he said that he felt sick, and before the ambulance arrived he was dead. The Coroner's office was notified, and the old soldier will probably be buried at the expense of the Government.

W. & J. SLOANE

SPECIAL SALE

MOQUETTE CARPETS.

THE BEST PILE FABRIC, AND GREATEST VALUE FOR THE MONEY.

300 ROLLS.

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In its unequaled assortment comprises every article needed to furnish and adorn your home, whether a palatial mansion or a modest apartment. Quality always the best, and prices the most moderate. Inspection cordially invited.

61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

THE CHILD'S THREEFOLD NATURE

MISS BROOKS'S FIRST LECTURE IN THE MOTHERS' COURSE.

Froebel's Educational Works Recommended—A Drill Closes the Entertainment at Teachers College.

The first lecture of the mothers' kindergarten course for this year was given at the Teachers College yesterday afternoon. This mothers' course, in connection with the kindergarten work of the college, was begun several years ago. It has been patronized by women belonging to the most cultivated class of New-York society, and its teachings have been pronounced invaluable.

Miss Angeline Brooks, the director of the kindergarten work, has very strong ideas upon the value of all forms of kindergartens and the necessity of thorough training for the care of very young children.

She spoke yesterday of the threefold nature of the child—its relation to nature, humanity, and God.

The relation to nature is to be looked upon in a broad sense, including all forms of nature, animate and inanimate, and including the child's own physical welfare.

If children were taught their proper relation to humanity early in life, Miss Brooks believes many social revolutions, both great and small, later in life would be avoided.

Religion is the undercurrent of the whole work of the kindergarten. But there is no creed and no cant in it, the kindergartners say. Through nature the child is led up to God. If the child is brought up in a proper relation to its Creator, it will also stand in right relations to humanity.

Miss Brooks spoke at some length upon Froebel's books.

"Froebel could not find a publisher for 'The Education of Man,'" she said, "and he was obliged to publish it at his own expense.

"It is now one of the standard educational works. W. N. Hellmann, Superintendent of Public Schools at La Porte, Ind., says of it that it should be read at least once a year by every educator. In it Froebel crystallized the best thought of all previous educators.

"There has been a constant increase in the use of Froebel's book, 'Mother-Plays,' and it is more in demand this Fall than ever before.

"It is published in form like the original copies, and with the same illustrations. These have been considered crude, but the more they are studied the more valuable they appear."

Miss Brooks took the three type forms from which the kindergarten gifts are derived—the sphere, cube, and cylinder—and illustrated their uses. The sphere illustrates everything connected with the solar system, the cube the earth—the mineral earth—and the cylinder the animal and vegetable nature growing from and living upon it.

"Life is merely a school, and we are here to be educated. Everything in the world is but the furnishing of our great school room—object lessons for our study.

"We divide and subdivide these three forms in kindergarten work, leading the child out into the realms of nature—God's kindergarten.

"I know of a rare woman, who twenty years ago taught the children confided to her care to look at history and the world as a great whole.

"They have grown up, I am told by their parents, with broad views of life very unusual in children. The time will come when history and science will be taught in relation to each other, and as a whole. Froebel said that if the world accepted his ideas in 300 years, it would fill him with joy in heaven. He died in the middle of the present century.

"If we all, all the residents of New-York, were filled with an enthusiastic regard for early childhood, how things would be adjusted. The boards at the sides of our streets would not then be filled with representations of evil. This is not care to be taken only for children of the slums, but for all children."

At the close of Miss Brooks's remarks, a man in the audience asked if children never received kindergarten training without the idea of an intimate personal God running through it as in Froebel's methods.

"The name of God is not mentioned in the kindergarten of Felix Adler's school," Miss Brooks answered.

The lesson closed with an exhibition of foreign plays and songs by the members of the senior class in the kindergarten training school.

"This is the way the children's imagination is excited," Miss Brooks explained as the young ladies with words and gestures imitated workmen, birds, and the fuzzy little caterpillar.

Later the members of the mother's class will receive instruction in both songs and games. The course consists of eight lessons at a cost of $4. They take place every Monday afternoon at 2:30 at the college.

Desertion of Down-Town Churches.

At the weekly meeting of the Baptist ministers of this city and vicinity, at 149 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, the Rev. D. V. Gullyn of the Macdougal Street Church said that recently seventeen families had left his church for an up-town congregation, although they live far down town.

He also said that some members of his congregation living near Ninetieth Street had been receiving postal cards asking them to join up-town churches.

"And ministers," he said, "personally asked these parishioners to leave a down-town church and join theirs." He said the trouble was that there is too much element of pleasure in religion to-day, and that a desire for more agreeable surroundings leads people to desert the down-town churches. He had recently seen not less than five churches down town being torn down.

Henry Lacey Believed to be Insane.

Henry Lacey, an Englishman, sixty-five years old, of 241 West Thirty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last night in a cab. He was accompanied by his son Harry W. Lacey, manager of The American Stock-Keeper of Boston, Mass., and his daughter Edith. The latter said that her father had been suffering for some time past from hallucinations. At times she thought it was the result of drinking and disappointed hopes, but of late has been so serious that she thought it best to have him taken to the hospital.

WATERS PIANOS

A SPECIAL FEATURE of the WATERS PIANOS FOR 1895 is their WONDERFULLY FINE TONE. Other points of excellence they have, but are notable above all for their FULL, RICH, SWEET TONE, WITH FINE SINGING QUALITY. Prices from

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Send for catalogue with terms on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving three years' time, without interest.

Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Our store will remain open evenings until Jan. 1st.

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134 FIFTH AV., near 18th St.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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Branches: 1189 Broadway, near 28th Street; 153 Broadway, below Cortlandt St.

Descriptive Catalogue Free by Mail.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspaper of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The trains to and from the steamers (leaving Pier 25 East River, Peck Slip,) at New-Haven have been withdrawn for the season. Their withdrawal, however, will not prevent passengers from making the usual connections, as ample time is allowed at New-Haven to make connections to and from the railroad station by means of electric cars.

—Col. George B. M. Harvey, who was thrown from his bicycle Sunday and suffered serious internal injuries, was doing very well last night. Dr. Kent, who is attending the Colonel, said he was very much improved. It was said at the Dakota Flats, where Col. Harvey resides, that he would be able to be about in a few days.

—In the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, this evening a reading will be given by Miss Ada Bleecker Winne. Miss Winne will be assisted by Miss Mary Mitchell, soprano; Miss Bessie Mitchell, alto, and C. N. D. Powers, tenor.

—George Murray, four years old, of 1,726 Park Avenue, was run over and instantly killed in front of his home yesterday afternoon by a milk wagon driven by A. Schlott of 349 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Emery of the Department of Health has asked District Attorney Ridgway to prosecute lodging-house keepers who have failed to make reports of a census of their lodgers as required by the State law. The Commissioner did not know that such a law existed until the newspapers called his attention to it. He sent out the census books through the police last Tuesday. From seventy-five lodging houses only twenty-eight books have been returned.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the cases of Frank W. Worth, William H. Belden, and Joseph C. Clark, by which they sought to be released from the asylum at Middletown, N. Y. Worth had a habit of proposing to every girl he met; Belden attempted to kill his mother in New-York, and Clark had an idea that ex-Gov. Flower exercised an undue influence over him.

—Justice Cullen yesterday denied the application of William Sterling for a mandamus to compel Commissioner White to remove a barber's pole at Franklin Avenue and Fulton Street. The Justice holds that Mr. Sterling leases a fence for advertising purposes, which it is alleged the pole obstructs, and that the advertising company has no standing in court.

—Henry Aaron was yesterday appointed guardian ad litem of his twelve-year-old son Harry, by Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, for the purpose of instituting a suit for $5,000 damages against Archibald Young of Bath Beach. The boy, while picking apples in Mr. Young's orchard, was severely bitten by a dog, which Mr. Young's coachman set on him.

—Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday, allowed Ethel Oliver, the hospital nurse charged with larceny, to withdraw her plea of guilty and enter one of not guilty. She will be given a trial by jury next Monday.

—Police Inspector John MacKellar returned from a European trip Sunday, and resumed his duties yesterday. He had been absent six weeks. He was greatly pleased with the excellent work of the London police.

—R. M. Douglas, assistant general manager of the Syracuse and East Side Railway, has been appointed Division Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He will begin his duties Nov. 1.

—C. W. Gechter, thirty years old, a lineman of 523 Atlantic Avenue, fell from a telegraph pole at Jerome Street and Atlantic Avenue yesterday and fractured his skull. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

The New-York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches will hold its Autumn meeting in the Rochester Congregational Church this afternoon.

—John Gardiner, sixty-three years old, a retired grocer of 255 Smith Street, disappeared last Saturday. A general alarm has been sent out for him.

—Louis Coleman, thirteen years old, has been missing from his home, 376 Sixth Street, for a month. The police have been unable to find him.

—Miss Florence Gammage has been engaged as soprano in the choir of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, in the Seventeenth Ward.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday received from Albany the books necessary to take the census of the school children.

—The Nassau Electric Railroad Company has completed its Liberty Avenue line to the city line at Jamaica.

Newporters Close Their Cottages.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 21.—Samuel F. Barger and Robert Goelet closed their cottages to-day and went to New-York.

Louis L. Lorillard is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller, who spent the Summer abroad, have opened their cottage here for a few weeks.

Dr. and Mrs. Bolton of Washington arrived to-day.

Frank Wethereil of Philadelphia closed his Conanicut villa to-day.

TAMMANY HALL.

DEMOCRATIC ★ EMBLEM.

GRAND MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN AND AROUND TAMMANY HALL, ON

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 22, 1895,

TO RATIFY

THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKETS.

The Following Eminent Speakers Have Been Invited to Address the Meeting:

Hon. JOHN W. DANIEL, Virginia.
Hon. CHARLES F. CRISP, Georgia.
Hon. THOMAS M. WALLER, Connecticut.
Hon. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, New-York.
Hon. PERRY BELMONT, New-York.
Hon. EDWARD BROWNE, New-York.
Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, New-York.
Hon. JOHN D. McMAHON, Rome, N. Y.
Hon. MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, New-York.
Hon. JAMES E. CAMPBELL, Ohio.
Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, West Virginia.
Hon. JAMES KERR, Washington.
Hon. THOMAS F. GRADY, New-York.
Hon. FRANCIS H. WOOD, Albany.
Hon. FERDINAND LEVY, New-York.
Hon. THOMAS C. O'SULLIVAN, New-York.
Hon. MAURICE F. WILHERE, Philadelphia
Hon. AMOS J. CUMMINGS, New-York.
Hon. GEORGE F. LANGBEIN, New-York.

MUSIC BY THE 69TH REGIMENT BAND.

Boxes reserved for Ladies. Tickets can be procured on application to Robert Kelly at Tammany Hall.

Upholstery.

LACE CURTAINS.

A late importation of Irish Point; about Three Hundred Pairs,

AT $6.75 PER PAIR; worth up to $12.00.

AT $12.50 PER PAIR; worth $20.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

VALUE OF ANTI-TOXINE TREATMENT

How the Death Rate Has Been Lessened in Paris in Cases of Diphtheria and Croup.

Roger S. Tracy, Register of Records in the Health Department of this city, has sent a report to President Wilson of the board, showing the excellent results of using antitoxine for diphtheria in Paris. The communication is as follows:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1895.

Charles G. Wilson, President:

Sir: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to transmit the following statistics bearing upon the prevalence of diphtheria and croup (which are always combined in the Paris reports) and the use of antitoxine in Paris, as compiled from the official reports of Dr. Jacques Bertillon, Chef des Travaux de la Statistique, of that city:

PARIS.
Diphtheria and Croup.
—Deaths by Quarters, for Seven years.—

Quarter.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
First	618	529	578	417	421	403	138
Second ...	596	509	431	408	384	333	89
Third	388	302	237	222	226	173	64
Fourth ...	378	429	285	410	235	98	..
Total..1,890	1,859	1,531	1,557	1,266	1,069	..	

Antitoxine began to be used in April, 1894, and came into general use in September of the same year.

The largest number of deaths in any quarter since this remedy began to be used, viz.: 138 in the first quarter (always the highest of the year) of 1895, is 38.9 per cent. lower than the lowest quarter of any year before it was used, viz.: the third quarter (generally the lowest) of 1893.

Number of Cases Treated and of Deaths in the Civil Hospitals for Seven Years.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cases	1,954	1,947	1,851	1,929	1,882	2,455	1,209
Deaths ...	1,149	1,118	1,011	1,046	985	837	177
Mortality .	58.8	57.4	54.6	54.5	51.4	39.4	13.7

*First five months only.

Here is a slow decline in the mortality rate up to 1894, when there is a sudden drop from 51.4 to 39.4, and in the first five months of 1895 to 13.7. The decrease in 1894 was all in the latter part of the year as shown in the following table:

Cases and Deaths by Periods of

Tuesday
October 22-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

SHEEHAN'S BOLDER TALK

Will Tear the Commissioners' Report Into Shreds, He Says.

CALLS IT A FAKE AND OTHER THINGS

Then Messrs. Terry and Dennis Make Public Some Testimony Showing More of Sheehan's Methods—Mitchell's Challenge.

John C. Sheehan, who was removed from office as Police Commissioner by Mayor Strong, received further attention yesterday from Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis, who on Sunday made public part of Mr. Sheehan's doings as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies of the Police Department.

The tables which accompanied the report of Messrs. Terry and Dennis established that under the administration of John C. Sheehan articles furnished for the use of the Police Department were paid for with public money at from 154 to 1,250 per cent. over the market price. While all that the Commissioners of Accounts can prove at present does not fix criminality on the ex-Commissioner, it is established that exorbitant prices were paid for supplies, and that the interests of the community were ill cared for.

Mr. Sheehan on Sunday talked guardedly of the report and avoided an analysis and refutation of the charges which at least taint his public stewardship at Police Headquarters on the plea that he was in the care of an oculist, although quite recently he had his memory exhaustively refreshed because of conferences on the subject of his connection with the supply department at Police Headquarters with Messrs. Terry and Dennis.

The ex-official yesterday had apparently taken courage from the admission of the Accounts Commissioners that so far they had not been able to determine criminality, and he charged the Commissioners with "running" a press bureau and denounced their report as a "fake," and promised to "tear it into shreds." He challenged the Commissioners to prove that the prices which they placed in parallel with the prices paid by his sanction were market prices, and asserted that Messrs. Terry and Dennis to make their report telling as a campaign document obtained bed-rock quotations under a half promise that the quoters might obtain custom from the present Police Commissioners. In such analysis as he made of the Commissioners' report Mr. Sheehan found comfort and justification.

In addition Mr. Sheehan said that the Commissioners of Accounts "appeared" to have said that he testified to many things that he did not, and that they forgot to include in their report that they admitted to him that they had investigated the administration of the Repairs and Supplies Bureau for fifteen or twenty years, and had found that it had always been conducted as when he was Chairman of the committee.

To refute Mr. Sheehan's statements, Messrs. Terry and Dennis made public yesterday the testimony taken before them as Commissioners.

Requisition Clerk Gay's evidence bears on the question of the knowledge of the Police Commissioners of the condition of the accounts. Mr. Gay testified:

Q.—So that the Commissioners when they sign these orders are perfectly well aware, when the account is low, that there is not sufficient money with which to pay these bills out of that year's appropriation? A.—Yes.

Q.—And when they sign an order in November, or October, or December, when the Chairman of the Committee of Supplies signs that order for these goods, to be delivered at once or as soon as possible within the year, he is aware that there is not sufficient money of that year's appropriation left to pay for them? A.—I know so, because Mr. Gott may tell them about the balances, and he may tell them they have either to stop issuing orders or not to issue any more, and at this the Chairman of the Committee on Supplies knows when there is not sufficient money with which to pay for the goods ordered out of that year's appropriation.

Treasurer's Bookkeeper Gott testified that during the years in question supplies ordered and furnished when balances were low were not paid for until the succeeding year, when appropriations had increased the balances.

The extracts made public of ex-Chairman Sheehan's testimony were:

Q.—Was there a statement furnished to you and the other Commissioners each month by Mr. Gott or by any one else as to the condition of the various funds? A.—A statement furnished every month.

Q.—Showing the total? A.—I won't say every month. A statement was furnished every Commissioner from time to time by the chief bookkeeper showing the condition.

Q.—And that was furnished into the various funds? A.—Into the different accounts.

Q.—I show you the first voucher, which is known by the No. 27,027, to Martin B. Brown. What is the first paper attached to that voucher? A.—That is a requisition for 200 desk blotters.

Q.—A requisition on your committee by the Supply Clerk? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the next to it? A.—That is the order.

Q.—The order and receipt? A.—The order directing the purchase of 200 desk blotters.

Q.—And signed by the Requisition Clerk and approved by you? A.—Yes, Sir; signed by the Chief Clerk and the Requisition Clerk, and the Chairman of the Committee.

The ex-Commissioner then corroborated the testimony of Clerk Gay as follows:

Q.—That appears to have originally borne the date of Oct. 24, 1894, and to have been changed to Jan. 20, 1895? A.—I presume in October there was no money to pay it, and the bills were held until there was money to pay it.

Q.—And that appears to be the case of a large number of them? A.—That happened frequently.

Q.—In other words, when the fund was exhausted the bills were held until the following year, until funds were available for the payment of the bills? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So this system of postponing payment has been the custom that has been recognized by the Commissioners from time to time, so far as you know? A.—Well, as far as I know myself. The overdrafts could not be paid until the money was there the following year.

Q.—If goods were ordered which were not paid for until the following year, it was an indebtedness incurred in that year? A.—An indebtedness incurred in that year and carried into the next year.

As to bids and the large bills of Martin B. Brown, the printer, the witness gave this information:

Q.—We find, looking over some of the vouchers, apparently very large payments to Martin B. Brown, which payments were much larger than the price for which the work could be done. Take the work that was given to Martin B. Brown—I am not referring now to the printing of the ballots, but to other work? A.—Bids were required while I was there.

Q.—From Martin B. Brown? A.—From all parties for all sorts of work and material and supplies.

Q.—Was there ever any work given to any person without bids having been previously solicited by competition? A.—Not that I know of, unless it was for a few dollars or for some material where they had to be gotten in a hurry. I made it a rule for anything besides that, for stationery, that bids should be made.

Q.—That does not appear according to the records. A.—That was the case.

Q.—Were those bids preserved? A.—I don't know; they were turned over to the Requisition Clerk.

Q.—Who was the Requisition Clerk, Mr. Gay? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Sheehan, what was the custom of sending out bids? Did you simply telephone to parties that you wanted a bid on such and such material? A.—No. In some cases the Requisition Clerk would bring the requisitions for such material as were required. They were all laid before me. I would look them over and tell him to ask for bids. I presume in those cases he wrote the parties asking for bids, but I don't know.

Q.—You don't know whether the bids which were not accepted were preserved or not? A.—I don't know.

The Requisition Clerk's responsibility was, from Mr. Sheehan's point of view, established in this interrogatory:

Q.—Your committe never gave any instructions in that regard? A.—They were turned over to the Requisition Clerk.

Q.—Have you any personal knowledge of sending out for bidders in any particular case?. A.—I have not.

Q.—And then the bids were turned over to the Requisition Clerk? A.—He would write under my direction for the bids.

Q.—Do your recollect anybody besides Mr. Brown who was invited to do any printing or furnish any stationery? A.—Yes; I can't recollect the name.

Q.—Do you recollect that considerable work has been given to Higgins & Co.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there competition against them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—I don't recollect, now.

Q.—That was all in charge of the Requisition Clerk? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who did the actual work of it? A.—He did.

Q.—The Requisition Clerk? A.—He made up the requisitions.

Q.—Did you ever give him the name of Leddy? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who bid against Leddy? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Do you recollect the names of the unsuccessful bidders? A.—No.

Clerk Gay was recalled, and his testimony was in many respects contradictory of the ex-official, whom he no longer had reason to fear or to obey.

Q.—Was there any competition in the case of Martin B. Brown except in the case of ballots? Did he get the work as the result of competition and were requests sent out for bids? A.—Not usually; of course, there was a case where there were large orders that they got estimates, but not very often.

Q.—Do you suppose that in one case in ten where work was obtained by him bids were requested from other people? A.—I think not.

Q.—Martin B. Brown got the great bulk of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—How many times should you say during the year 1894 bids were received from Mr. Brown for work and stationery that was charged against the supply account? A.—From my own remembrance I should not think or I would not suppose there would be more than half a dozen, if there was that.

Q.—How many times were stationery and printing obtained from him; several hundred times? A.—We were ordering every week two or three times, little matters.

Q.—Probably several hundred times during the year? A.—Yes, Sir; if it did not run over $800 it went to him. Sometimes an order was as small as $1.

Q.—Is it not a fact that during the years 1893 and 1894 the only order from the supply of any consequence upon which Brown was asked to bid in competition with other stationers is one case? Is not that practically the only one? A.—Practically, I think it is.

Q.—That is the only one you remember? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How about Terrell & Vroom? A.—That was also the case with them.

Q.—Was there any competition in their case? A.—I don't think so.

Q.—Should you say that out of the money expended for stationery in the Police Department the last two years 5 per cent. has been as the result of competition? A.—That would be hard for me to answer.

Q.—What is your best recollection about that? A.—I should say that 10 per cent. would cover it.

Q.—Was it the custom for the Committee on Supplies and Repairs to send to you and ask you to get bids on all the supplies purchased by it? A.—On all the supplies?

Q.—Yes. A.—No, I never heard of it.

Q.—Was it the custom for them to send out and tell you to get bids on the bulk of the supplies purchased? A.—No, Sir; I never had any such order.

George Radford Kelso, who manages the printing business of the late Martin B. Brown, and who is the son of the late Superintendent Kelso, and was named after a well-known detective, testified that the establishment had furnished the bulk of the supplies to city departments, including the Police Department.

Q.—Was there any competition in the last two or three years on any work aside from the ballots? A.—There is competition on the stationery for election purposes. That is in the shape of a contract. That is competed for.

Q.—That is not what is known as part of the supply fund? A.—No, Sir.

After Mr. Kelso had testified, he talked with the Commissioners, and they added the following to his evidence:

The election stationery included in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts amounted to only $2,198. On the balance of the work Mr. Kelso stated that there was seldom any competition.

Ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin said yesterday that while as a member of the board of which Mr. Sheehan was a Commissioner he was responsible, and while he had no wish to evade responsibility, he never had anything to do with the Supply Bureau. John R. Voorhis was Chairman of this committee when he (Mr. Martin) became a Police Commissioner, and was succeeded by Mr. Sheehan.

Ex-Police Commissioner Charles H. Murray said that he was surprised when he read the statements in the report of the Commissioners of Accounts. When he (Mr. Murray) became a Police Commissioner, he introduced a resolution under which, as long as he was in office, all bids for supplies were advertised.

William P. Mitchell, ex-Excise Commissioner, who is a printer at 89 Beekman Street, sent the following letter to the Commissioners of Accounts yesterday:

Oct. 21, 1895.

Seth Sprague Terry, Rodney S. Dennis, Commissioners of Accounts:

In your report on prices for Police Department supplies I find an item, to wit: "Amber envelopes, No. 18, W. P. Mitchell, 20,000, $118; cost in open market under bid, $47; percentage paid over market price, 251."

In order to test the correctness of your report, which I brand as false, I make this proposition: I will donate to any charitable institution, to be named by your commission, five hundred ($500) dollars if you can furnish the item for the amount mentioned, $47. Yours, &c.,

W. P. MITCHELL.

In answer to this communication the Commissioners of Accounts sent the following:

COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 21, 1895.

William P. Mitchell, Esq., 89 Beekman Street, City:

Dear Sir: Your letter of this date is received and the proposition contained therein is accepted, $500 to be given to the Charity Organization of the City of New-York. If you will send us a check for $47, we will have delivered to you, 20,000 printed envelopes similar to those supplied by you and for which you were paid the sum of $118, and known by the Police Department as "Amber No. 18."

As we are informed that these envelopes are of a special size not carried in stock, it will take a few days to have them made. Respectfully yours,

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY,
RODNEY S. DENNIS,
Commissioners.

Mr. Mitchell, in discussing the price received for 20,000 envelopes, said that at wholesale net rates they cost him $79.50, and the printing on them $20, so that his profit was $18.50. He added that it was impossible for the Commissioners of Accounts to buy them for $47—unless they were stolen.

THREE NEW DIPLOMATS RECEIVED

Address of the New Hawaiian Minister and the President's Response.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Cleveland made three brief speeches to-day and listened to three others. The several occasions on which the respective remarks were made were the presentations of three new diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, accredited to the United States. It was a sort of clearing-up day, prior to the President's departure for Atlanta, for the reception of foreign Ministers recently arrived in America.

The three newly accredited representatives are Senhor Augusto de Segulera Thedim, Minister from Portugal; W. R. Castle, Minister from Hawaii, and Constantin Brun, Minister from Denmark. Senhor Thedim was presented at 11 o'clock, Mr. Castle at noon, and Mr. Brun at 1 o'clock. All the presentations were made by Secretary Olney, who made three separate trips between the State Department and the White House. The President received the new Ministers in the Blue Room, or official apartment, and in each instance, after the Minister had presented his credentials in a short speech expressing friendship and good will for the United States, responded in an appropriate manner.

The addresses made in the presentations of the Portuguese and Danish Ministers were devoid of interest. In presenting his credentials, the Hawaiian Minister said:

Mr. President:

By direction of Mr. Dole, President of the Republic of Hawaii, I herewith hand to you a notification of the recall of Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii to the United States Government, and a letter accrediting me to fill said office near this Government.

In conveying to you the assurance of respect and good will of the President of the Republic of Hawaii, and of his desire for the continued prosperity of the Nation over which you preside, I desire to add the further assurance that I shall, while I have the honor to occupy this position, by every means in my power seek to foster, maintain, and continue the relations of cordial amity and friendship which have for so many years existed between the United States and Hawaii.

The President replied as follows:

Mr. Minister:

I accept the letters you deliver whereby the President of Hawaii notifies me of the recall of Mr. Lorin A. Thurston, late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hawaii to the United States, and also accredits yourself in the same capacity at this capital.

I recognize the good wishes you are pleased to convey to me, and have pleasure in expressing the sincere desire of this Government and of my countrymen that prosperity, happiness, and good government may be the lot of the Hawaiian people, and that the friendly intercourse and cordial relationship they have hitherto enjoyed with the people of the United States may long continue.

Mr. Thedim and Mr. Brun were attired in the uniforms to which their diplomatic rank entitles them and were not accompanied by an attaché. Mr. Castle, who was in civilian attire, was also unaccompanied, except by Secretary Olney.

BROOKLYN'S NEW TAX RATE

It Is Fifteen Points Higher than That of 1894.

DEBT LIMIT IS ALMOST REACHED

Mayor Schieren's "Business Administration" Reviewed and Contrasted with His Ante-Election Promises.

The so-called business administration of Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has now been finally weighed in the most conclusive balance of all—the tax rate—and has been found wanting in every element of economy and reform.

The tax rate for 1895 is nearly 15 points higher than the rate for 1894. The rate for 1894 was 26.25.3. The rate for 1895 is 27.67.3.

For a week or more the Chief Clerk of the Board of Supervisors has been engaged in preparing the statement of the rate of taxation by wards. When the announcement of the result was made yesterday it caused depression among the friends of the Schieren administration, and produced positive consternation in the ranks of the politicians who are managing Frederick W. Wurster's Mayoralty campaign.

A desperate effort has been made by the Republican leaders to discount in advance the disastrous effect of the announcement of the new tax rate. It was given out privately, and was widely circulated, that the rate would not exceed $2.72. In fact, the Republican leaders were hoping against hope that the rate would not exceed that figure. Another excuse advanced was that Mayor Schieren had done the very best he could, but had been hampered, not only by legacies of debt from previous Democratic administrations, but had not been able to avoid spending very large sums of money, incident to the annexation of Flatbush, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht.

The tax rate for 1895, by wards, compared with the tax rate by wards for 1894, is as follows:

	Rate of Tax for 1894, per $1,000. D. C. M.	Rate of Tax for 1895, per $1,000. D. C. M.
Ward 1	26.76.9	27.95.8
Ward 2	26.80.1	28.01.1
Ward 3	26.82.3	27.98.6
Ward 4	26.81.8	27.96.9
Ward 5	26.76.9	28.10.7
Ward 6	26.76.9	27.98.5
Ward 7	26.81.0	27.97.0
Ward 8	26.84.0	27.98.9
Ward 9	26.81.2	27.97.4
Ward 10	26.84.6	28.00.8
Ward 11	26.82.3	28.00.0
Ward 12	26.85.6	28.00.5
Ward 13	24.92.1	26.15.1
Ward 14	24.99.7	26.18.9
Ward 15	25.06.2	26.22.8
Ward 16	24.98.8	26.17.9
Ward 17	24.98.6	26.15.1
Ward 18	25.06.8	26.23.1
Ward 19	24.95.1	26.14.6
Ward 20	26.79.9	27.97.2
Ward 21	26.82.0	27.97.8
Ward 22	26.79.9	27.96.1
Ward 23	26.79.6	27.95.5
Ward 24	26.87.7	28.00.3
Ward 25	26.82.9	27.98.0
Ward 26	26.68.1	28.45.4
Ward 27	25.00.8	26.18.1
Ward 28	24.96.8	26.14.3
Ward 29	....	31.43.1
Ward 30	....	30.09.2
Ward 31	....	28.49.2
Average	26.25.3	27.67.3

It is true these rates are not quite as high as prevailed some years ago in Brooklyn, when public expenditures for so-called local improvements ran riot. But Mr. Schieren went into office as a reformer. He promised to conduct the city on strictly business principles. Economy was his campaign watchword. In his stump speeches he denounced the extravagance of his two immediate predecessors, and assured the voters that, in view of the nearness of Brooklyn to the debt limit, he would not make any expenditures not absolutely necessary, and would retrench in every way to reduce the debt and run the Municipal Government efficiently and cheaply.

Divided among the school districts, the rate in the three new wards is as follows:

	D.C.M.
Ward 29, School District No. 1	31.24.9
Ward 29, School District No. 1, personal exempt from State tax	28.14.0
Ward 29, School District No. 2	31.24.9
Ward 29, School District No. 3	31.89.7
Ward 29, School District No. 2, of Flatlands	31.24.9
Ward 30, School District No. 1, outside	30.81.0
Ward 30, School District No. 1, in sewer district	35.22.4
Ward 30, School District No. 2, outside	30.32.8
Ward 30, School District No. 2, exempt from grade tax	30.15.1
Ward 30, School District No. 3, outside	30.61.9
Ward 30, School District No. 3, exempt from grade tax	30.44.2
Ward 30, School District No. 3, personal exempt from State tax	27.51.1
Ward 30, School District No. 4	29.60.7
Ward 30, School District No. 2, of Flatbush	29.60.7
Ward 31, School District No. 1, outside	27.46.2
Ward 31, School District No. 2, in sewer district	101.61.9
Ward 31, School District No. 2, personal exempt from State tax	24.35.4
Ward 31, School District No. 2, outside	27.46.2
Ward 31, School District No. 2, sewer only	74.15.7
Ward 31, School District No. 3	29.87.3
Ward 31, School District No. 4, in sewer district	101.61.9
Ward 31, School District No. 4, outside	27.46.2
Ward 31, School District No. 5	27.46.2
Ward 31, School District No. 6, in sewer district	89.63.9
Ward 31, School District No. 6, outside	31.23.5
Ward 31, School District No. 6, personal exempt from State tax	28.12.2
Ward 31, School District No. 6, sewer only	58.40.5

For the year 1894 these same special taxes were:

	D.C.M.
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) School District No. 1, in gas district	23.90.3
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) School District No. 1, outside gas district	24.38.5
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) Union Free School District No. 2, in gas district	22.98.5
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) Union Free School District No. 2, outside gas district	23.46.6
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) School District No. 3	27.57.9
Ward 29, (Flatbush,) School District No. 2 of Flatlands	21.87.8
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 1, in sewer district	37.02.8
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 1, in sewer and flagging district	37.41.0
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 1, outside sewer and flagging district	31.09.1
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 2, exempt	29.40.1
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 2, outside	29.63.7
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 3, exempt	31.20.9
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 3, outside	31.44.5
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 4	30.08.5
Ward 30, (New-Utrecht,) School District No. 2 of Flatbush	29.61.2
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 1	22.89.4
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 2, in sewer district	97.45.4
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 2, outside sewer district	22.34.8
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 3	33.80.6
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 4, in sewer district	114.65.0
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 5	25.38.5
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 9, in sewer district	95.29.6
Ward 31, (Gravesend,) School District No. 6, outside sewer district	40.51.9

In view of these figures, there is no longer any ground on which the friends of Mayor Schieren can champion him as the dispenser of either a businesslike or an economical administration.

In point of fact, the record shows that, in proportion, Mr. Schieren spent public money as freely as did any of his immediate predecessors. He went further than either Mayor Boody or Mayor Chapin. Mayor Schieren has caused the expenditure of $2,000,000 for new parks to be charged against the County of Kings. This was a mere subterfuge of bookkeeping. It was a mere pretense for creating a debt without incurring the just and immediate liability therefor. It was a deception on the taxpayers, who, by specious arguments, were led to believe the new parks were really being bought by the county, and not by the city.

The record of City Treasurer Kelley is very conclusive against Mayor Schieren's administration. The administration has issued over $9,000,000 in bonds, and has brought Brooklyn $1,000,000 nearer the Constitutional debt limit than it was when Mr. Schieren took the reins of city government. This, too, in the face of advantages in the way of revenue which neither Mayor Chapin nor Mayor Boody possessed.

The annexation of Flatbush, Gravesend, and New-Utrecht to Brooklyn in 1894 furnished Mayor Schieren with $24,300,000 additional real estate assessed valuations in that year alone. This increased the margin of the debt limit by $2,480,000. A further increase in the assessed value of the real estate in the three new wards in 1895 of $5,300,000 brought the assessed value of the new wards up to $30,600,000, which, added to $25,300,000, the value of the new wards at the end of 1894, made a grand extra assessed valuation of nearly $56,000,000 rendered available for Mayor Schieren during the two years of his administration.

In other words, annexation alone raised the margin of the debt limit by $5,600,000. This margin seems not to have been big enough for Mayor Schieren to turn around in.

There was an increase of $23,400,000 during his administration in the assessed value of the old twenty-eight wards, which of itself gave him a margin of $2,340,000 on the debt limit. When he went into office there was already a margin of $3,700,000 on the debt limit. According to City Treasurer Kelley, the margin on the debt limit on Jan. 1, 1896, will be only a little under $2,700,000.

The money has been spent for parks in Queens County, parks under water, parks in bogs, &c. Only $718,000 has been spent for schools.

Treasurer Kelley's exact figures are as follows:

Gross debt, Dec. 31, 1895	$56,546,521.94
Held in Sinking Fund	4,201,521.94
Net debt, Dec. 31, 1895	$51,345,000.00
Borrowing capacity	2,690,968.60
Limit	$54,035,968.60

Over $1,500,000 in water bonds will mature in 1896. Existing laws permit the issue of $15,000,000 of bonds within the next two years, including $5,000,000 for the new East River Bridge, $1,000,000 a year for schools, $1,000,000 a year for public improvements, and $1,000,000 a year for sewers.

In the face of these facts and of this outlook it is not surprising that the friends of Mayor Schieren and Candidate Wurster feel sad.

TO BURN THE CITY'S GARBAGE

The Board of Estimate Considers a Form of Contract for Crematories—The Harbor Not to be Polluted.

There was a special meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday to pass on a form of contract for the final disposition of ashes and garbage, the Mayor having determined that the work can be done with less cost by contract than by the Department of Street Cleaning.

Besides cheapening the expense of the final disposition, the waters of New-York Harbor will be kept pure, as the contract provides that the ashes, garbage, or other refuse shall not be dumped in "the waters of New-York Harbor, the waters adjacent thereto, or the Atlantic Ocean."

A committee appointed by Mayor Gilroy visited all the principal cities and studied the means employed. Information gathered by this committee assisted the present members of the Board of Estimate in discussing the question.

The plan is to have immense crematories, which will consume the valueless portion of the refuse, and save the part that is of commercial value. It has been estimated that contractors could afford to gather garbage and refuse free and still pay the city for what valuable material would be picked out.

Controller Fitch said that in the form of contract submitted there was an arbitrary clause that would prevent capitalists erecting plants and bidding on contracts. "This objectionable clause," said the Controller, "puts the capitalist to a disadvantage," says that the contract can be terminated on three months' notice by the Commissioner of Street Cleaning. Now, no capitalist is going to erect a crematory which can lose its value in three months' time."

"I think the Controller is right," said Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring. "He should have more notice, say six months."

Mayor Strong suggested that the Board of Estimate finally pass on the revocation of a contract, and that such action be not taken without good and sufficient reason. The contract was changed as suggested. The Mayor said that he wanted all the bidders that could possibly be obtained.

The Controller wanted to have bids put in separately for ashes and garbage, but the Corporation Counsel said that then the city would have to separate them, and that was what the city did not want to do.

It was finally decided to have the form of contract referred to the Corporation Counsel. It will probably be adopted today with the few changes made.

Commissioner Waring received a communication yesterday from Daniel Delehanty, Lieutenant Commander of the United States Navy and Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, notifying him that on and after April 1, 1896, no permits would be issued for scows laden with garbage to dump at sea or in the harbor. Without a permit a scow cannot legally dump. This action of the Supervisor was not unexpected.

DUNRAVEN IS STILL TALKING

He Now Proposes to Have Defender and Valkyrie Meet in the Mediterranean Races.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Mr. Dixon Kemp, the well-known yachting authority and editor of The Yacht Racing Calendar and Review, has furnished to The United Press exclusively the substance of a second interview had by him with Lord Dunraven.

His Lordship expressed himself as being still strong in the belief that the Valkyrie III. is the superior of the Defender in sailing to the windward in moderate breezes and very much faster than the American boat in running dead before the wind. He admitted, however, that the Defender was the faster boat in reaching.

"What I should particularly like," said Lord Dunraven, "would be to have the Defender fight it out with the Valkyrie in the Mediterranean." If this could be arranged, he added, he would have the Valkyrie prepared to meet the American boat. He thought that the two yachts would have a fair trial in the Mediterranean regattas, but the Valkyrie would doubtless be greatly handicapped by the French rigging rules, which include measurement of beam and girth besides sail area.

If the Defender should proceed to the Mediterranean, it would settle once and for all the question whether the American boat is built and rigged sufficiently strong to cross the Atlantic on her own bottom.

Lord Dunraven expressed to Mr. Kemp his belief that a decision to bring the Defender over to the Mediterranean lies entirely with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who owns eight-tenths of the boat, while Messrs. Iselin and Morgan own but one-tenth each. The prizes in the coming Mediterranean regatta are much more valuable than ever before, and Lord Dunraven is convinced that grand races could be sailed with the Britannia, Ailsa, Satanita, Valkyrie III., and Defender.

A representative of The United Press, having shown to Mr. Charles D. Rose, the challenger for the America's Cup, through the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, a copy of an interview published in yesterday's New-York papers, that gentleman said this morning:

"I very much regret that the question of my challenge should be construed as in any way having anything to do with the action of the New-York Yacht Club. My challenge was made simply and solely with the object of trying to recover the America's Cup. I shall take the earliest opportunity to see Lord Dunraven, and, should I learn from him that my challenge should not have been made before consulting him, I shall at once withdraw it. No one is concerned in this challenge except myself."

Republican Praises Democrat.

County Judge Mills of Westchester County, in an address issued to his fellow-Republicans, speaks of Martin J. Keogh, the Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court, as follows:

"In the foregoing there is no purpose to directly or indirectly reflect upon the distinguished counsellor of this county, (Martin J. Keogh,) who has received a like nomination from his (the Democratic) party. Doubtless we all experience a sense of personal pride in the fact that one of our fellow-citizens has been so highly honored. No one, from actual experience upon the bench and in contest at the bar, knows better or appreciates more highly than I his remarkable eloquence and general ability as an advocate."

POLITICS IN BROOKLYN

Contest for the Mayoralty Overshadows Everything Else.

F. W. WURSTER LOSING GROUND

Regular Democrats Confident of Victory—Independents Feel Certain that They Will Poll a Large Vote.

After the curious and sorrowful experience of Frederick W. Wurster at the Academy of Music mass meeting Saturday night, there is no longer any doubt in the minds of the Republican politicians that he has already lost, and is continually losing, the support of large numbers of the members of his party in his contest for the Mayoralty. Almost as soon as Mr. Wurster commenced to speak—or rather began to read from manuscript—the audience began to go out, and the people kept pouring out all the time he was on his feet.

The air of confidence which marked the manners and speech of the Republican politicians at the time of the nomination of Mr. Wurster has now entirely disappeared, and even the most experienced of them—men who, like Mr. Worth, have seen years of service in campaigning, freely say to their friends that there is no certainty whatever about the outcome of the campaign.

The greatly altered attitude of the Republicans is encouraging to the regular Democratic machine leaders, but it is most encouraging of all to the leaders of the Reform Democratic organization, some of whom yesterday said they would not be surprised to see their leader, Edward M. Shepard, elected Mayor.

The letter of Mr. Shepard to the Notification Committee, formally accepting the nomination of the Reform Democratic organization for Mayor, and vigorously outlining his policy, created a good deal of a stir among all classes of politicians in Brooklyn yesterday. It was admitted by all that the letter was a very strong campaign document. The leaders of the Reform Democracy said the letter would bring Mr. Shepard many thousand votes.

Mr. Shepard is the only one of the three Mayoralty candidates who is having his campaign managed strictly from the organization headquarters. Mr. Grout, the regular Democratic nominee, has personal headquarters of his own, managed by a citizens' committee. Mr. Wurster has also his own personal campaign headquarters, and neither Mr. Grout nor Mr. Wurster is relying solely on the regular campaign managers of his party. Mr. Shepard's campaign is being conducted exclusively from the regular Democratic reform headquarters, and the whole reform party organization is working as a unit in the campaign. The cause of the head of the reform ticket is made the common cause of all the candidates on that ticket. This gives additional snap and enthusiasm to the reform fight.

The idea is steadily gaining ground among the reform leaders that Mr. Shepard will be the chief source of surprise to the politicians when the votes are counted on the night of election day. Estimates as to the size of his vote are going up day by day.

The following committees have been appointed by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred which is aiding Edward M. Grout in his campaign:

On Organization—Alexander Cameron, Chairman; J. J. O'Connell, John B. Shanahan, Dr. T. L. Fogarty, Robert Griffiths.

On Meetings and Speakers—James B. Connelly, Chairman; John H. Hillman, John F. Keenan.

On Literature—A. L. Sessions, Chairman; Walter P. Ropes, C. F. Adams.

Great preparations are being made by the Reform Democrats for their big mass meeting to-night at the Academy of Music. Edward M. Shepard will be the chief speaker. There is a good deal of curiosity all over his address, especially as it has been said he will pay some attention to the position which Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor has taken in this campaign. Mr. Shepard's friends at Reform campaign headquarters denied yesterday that Mr. Shepard would attack Judge Gaynor, or would "handle him without gloves." It was said that Mr. Shepard would call on Judge Gaynor to resign and come down to a position where he could be handled in the open arena.

The leaders of the regular Democracy when asked yesterday what they thought of the outlook, said they felt encouraged by the fact that heretofore the regular Democrats had won in every triangular fight in Brooklyn. They instanced the Catlin-Woodward-Whitney campaign, in which Gen. Woodward got 13,000 votes. They also instanced the Chapin-Baird-Clancey fight, in which Clancey got 16,000 votes. In each case the regular Democratic candidate won.

"In view of these facts from our own political history," said one of the regular Democratic leaders yesterday, "no regular should now feel discouraged because of the present three-cornered fight. We are bound to win."

B. J. York said that from the reports received from all over the city he believed the regular organization was never before in such good shape. He said the regular ticket was sure to win.

Nothing could be more hopeful than the feeling yesterday shown by the leaders of the independents.

S. Perry Sturges laughed when asked about the history of triangular political fights in Brooklyn. "The situation is now very different from the situation in any previous three-cornered contest. The Republican tendency in Brooklyn has developed since then. The revelations concerning the East New-York water supply deal and other public corruption have come and have produced an immense effect. Then, too, Gen. Catlin was not a popular candidate. Mr. Clancy was not, properly speaking, an independent candidate. He was the labor candidate."

It was announced yesterday at Mr. Grout's headquarters that District Assembly K. of L. 75—the trolley car employes' union—had secretly met and indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Grout. It was also stated that F. J. Collins of the Executive Committee of D. A. 75 K. of L., had become a member of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred, which is aiding Mr. Grout in his campaign.

WILLING AND UNWILLING TO RUN.

Men Who Got On and Off the Tickets at the Last Minute.

In consequence of the law providing that the time for filing independent nominations should expire last night at midnight, there were a number of declinations and nominations of independent Democratic candidates yesterday in Brooklyn.

Silas W. Driggs was nominated for Senator in place of William Batterman, in the Fourth Senatorial District.

John W. Wilson was nominated for the Assembly in place of John T. Willoughby, declined, in the Twelfth District.

Joseph A. Guider was nominated for Assembly in the Eleventh District, in place of Robert Baker, declined. Mr. Guider is the regular Democratic nominee.

Edward O. Hammond was nominated for Alderman in the Second Aldermanic District, in place of Robert B. Dobie, declined.

Rudolph C. Backer was nominated for Alderman in the Sixth Aldermanic District, in place of Conrad Hennerhoff, declined.

Frederick M. Smith declined the independent Democratic nomination for the Assembly in the Seventeenth District.

City Vigilance League Dinner.

The City Vigilance League will hold its third annual dinner on Thursday, at 7:30 P. M., at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street.

The Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, President of the league, will preside, and after-dinner speeches will be made by Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, and Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Board of Police. Applications for tickets must be made to A. W. Abbott, Secretary, Room 408, United Charities Building.

THE MEDICAL BOARDS ABOLISHED

New System for Appointing Physicians and Surgeons for the Hospitals in the City's Charge.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have abolished the Consulting and Medical Boards of the several hospitals under their charge, and adopted a new system of appointing physicians and surgeons for the various hospitals connected with the department. The changes are carried out in the following resolutions adopted yesterday:

Resolved, That the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University Medical College, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital be requested each to nominate one physician and one surgeon, who shall constitute the consulting staff of Bellevue Hospital, and who shall be members of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, but without service in Bellevue Hospital proper.

Resolved, That the Consulting and Medical Boards of the Gouverneur Hospital, the Fordham Hospital, the City Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, the workhouse and almshouse and Incurable Hospitals, and the Randall's Island Hospital be and are hereby abolished, to take effect Nov. 1, 1895.

Resolved, That the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the University Medical College, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the Fourth Division of Bellevue Hospital be requested each to make the following nominations, which, when confirmed, shall take effect on Nov. 1, 1895:

1. For the Gouverneur Hospital, one physician and one surgeon each, making a Medical Board of eight.

2. For Fordham Hospital, one physician and one surgeon each, making a Medical Board of eight.

3. For the City Hospital, two physicians, one surgeon, one genito-urinary surgeon, one gynaecologist, one ophthalmologist, and one dermatologist each, making a Medical Board of twenty-eight.

4. For the Maternity Hospital, one obstetrician each, making a Medical Board of four.

5. In the Hospital for Nervous Diseases, one neurologist each, making a Medical Board of four.

6. For the workhouse, almshouse, and Incurable Hospitals, one physician and one surgeon each, making a Medical Board of eight.

7. For the Randall's Island Hospital, one physician, one surgeon

WOMAN SUFFRAGE URGED

Proceedings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MANY DEPARTMENT REPORTS READ

A Strong Plea Made for Aid for Armenia and a Contribution Collected by the Convention.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.—The morning session of the third working day of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention was devoted to hearing reports from National Superintendents on methods of promotion and to a memorial service conducted by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Missouri. The delegates and visitors were early in their places, and the work of the convention was dispatched with unabated enthusiasm.

Immediately after the opening devotional exercises, the Executive Committee went into secret session. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, Vice President at Large, took Miss Willard's chair and wielded the gavel. After disposing of a few routine matters, papers on "Methods of Promoting Our Principles" were read by Superintendents of various reform departments of the White Ribbon Legion.

Mrs. Mary Wood-Allen, M. D., of Michigan, as Superintendent, presented the report of the Purity Department. The report says that interest in this department of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has increased during the past year, though the lack of money to found houses of refuge hinders the progress of the work. A new department has been created—the Florence Crittenton Missions—and an increase of work in the legislative field is noted. Several States have raised the age of consent, while others have tried and failed. The educational section of the department has received particular attention. Mothers' meetings are more generally held. The call for literature has been constant, and a new monthly has been started which already has subscribers in all the States of the Union and in many foreign countries. The White Shield and White Cross work has been increasing in interest, and the outlook for the future in this department is full of encouragement.

"Purity in Literature and Art" was the subject of the report of Mrs. Emilie D. Martin of New-York, the National Superintendent. This department protects the purity of the home, "that nothing may enter that defileth or maketh ashamed." The germ thought is "the inner mission"—the Bible as the highest expression of literature. Christ in art now rules the whole kingdom of art, learning, song, drama, and theology. A pledge is used, as follows: "I will endeavor to read God's word daily, encourage all that is good in literature and art, and use my influence to create a public sentiment against the impure." Mrs. Martin said:

We scrutinize the literature on news stands and have secured the co-operation of the American News Company, of Boston, of railroads, steamboats, libraries, mail matter, bill posters, shows, exhibitions, and art galleries. We have sent out letters and petitions throughout the entire United States for an elevated press, indorsed by the National Editorial Association of the United States by strong resolutions, and also by State associations; notably the New-York State Association. We have the support of the present President of the National Editorial Association in the work for a pure press.

"Parlor Meetings" is a department, the Superintendent of which is Mrs. Mary D. Tomlinson of Pennsylvania. In reporting the proceedings of the department during the year, she said:

We can rule the world, and sing our gentle lullabys to the tired children by the firesides with greater ease than we can voice our wishes when those same boys and girls have grown to maturer years. It is from the firesides of our Nation that our statesmen, reformers, and philanthropists are to come, and if each home was a Christian home, each woman a total abstinence woman, and each man a pure, godly man in the true sense of the word, very easy would be the road to a perfect government; but until this reformation takes place, great persistency on the part of workers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be required to instruct and enthuse the women of our land to join our organization. Special efforts have been put forth during the year, and the result is encouraging. Thirteen hundred and forty-two parlor meetings have been held; 1,700 members, and 308 honoraries were gained.

The report of the Department of Peace and Arbitration prepared by Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey of Maine, was presented and read to the union. She said that, notwithstanding the navy is constantly being augmented by costly war vessels, and the great cities of the land filled with huge buildings as arsenals and headquarters of the military forces, arbitration is rapidly supplanting warfare as a means of settlement to all international difficulties. During this century, eighty international disputes have been settled by arbitration. The United States alone has settled thirty. There are at present nearly 300 peace associations. One of the most important is the "Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union." of Europe, with a membership of 1,200 from the different parliaments of Europe. We have been urging parents to keep firearms out of the hands of their children and to provide them with other toys than tiny pistols and wooden soldiers.

Twenty-six States are organized for work on peace lines. The Boys' Brigade is increasing rapidly and inspiring its cadets with a military spirit which is sadly inconsistent with the teaching of the Prince of Peace. Matters are certainly carried too far when little boys give an exhibition in the house of God, and in fact in school on another, while their comrades run to remove their fallen heroes. Some of the brigades are furnished with regular Government firearms. We must use our influence against the military drill in the schools, and can but deeply regret the act of the New-York State Legislation which sought to provide for military instruction in its schools. The goal for which we are working is an international court of arbitration.

The franchise for women was the subject of the report read by Mrs. Dr. Lucinda C. Burington, M. D., of Dorchester, Mass. The report dealt with the progress of the movement in the Union by sections. The Pacific Coast was declared to have been unusually stirred on the suffrage question. In regard to California in particular she quoted the words of Susan B. Anthony: "It was not always like this. California, with its fifty-seven counties and 250,000 voters, is the best climate to grow anything."

The Southern States comprise a field of special interest, and Tennessee is a stronghold. The gifted and cultured women of the South, who believe in Woman suffrage, are numerous. Tennessee has four women Superintendents of Public Instruction; the Legislature of 1895 declared women ineligible to the office of School Directors; also denied married women the right of doing business in their own names. After six years' effort the age of protection has been raised from ten to sixteen years. South Carolina is to have a new constitution. Appeal will be made that to women the same privileges and immunities under the law may be granted as to men.

The report then proceeds to give in detail the legislation in the several States during the past year on woman suffrage. In many the majority against suffrage was so small that the victory almost within grasp was exasperating. Pennsylvania is contrasted with Massachusetts. In the former the mothers of the State have been given equal control and custody of their children. Five hundred thousand mothers in the Keystone State have a right denied the women of the old Bay State. In Colorado the women voted in about the same proportion as the men. There was a large and intelligent participation in the elections. For the first time in the history three women were members of the Legislature, and the first bill introduced by a woman was to raise the age of protection for girls.

"God grant," the report concludes, "that it may be possible for the chronicler of 1896 to add to the list of enfranchised States."

In discussing "Legislation and Petition" Mrs. M. B. Ellis, National Superintendent of New-Jersey, strongly favored legislation looking to a higher age of consent. "I believe," she said, "we should be a unit in pressing this measure, until in every State this relic of barbarism may be virtually killed by being raised to twenty-one years. I would suggest that, as far as practicable, we try to be united in our aims toward the betterment of laws, especially those concerning women. Try to secure the following: Women as factory inspectors; women as physicians in hospitals in insane asylums, Trustees in State institutions, and police matrons, and seats provided for saleswomen, and proper retiring rooms."

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse of the Woman's Temperance Publishing Association reported on that branch of the union's affiliated interests: Cash receipts for the year, Oct. 1, 1894, to Oct. 1, 1895, were $130,790.71; expenditures, $130,667.78. The publishing association sent out during the year 118,000,000 pages of literature, an increase over the preceding year of 13,000,000 pages. Forty-eight million pages were given up exclusively to temperance publications.

"Mother" Thompson of Hillsboro, Ohio, made a fervent prayer for the repose of the souls of sisters and friends of the deceased White Ribboners. There was not a dry eye to be seen in the house when she concluded. There were nineteen names on the "departed" list. Several others participated in the memorial services and spoke loving words of their comrades who had entered God's citadel. Mrs. Katharine Willard Baldwin impressively sang "The Home of the Soul," and the convention took a recess.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was expected to be made in the afternoon, and, as several radical changes in the constitution have been under discussion, a lively anticipation was felt as to the results of the committee's deliberations. But all were disappointed, as the committee was given permission to delay its report until to-morrow.

In addition to further reports of affiliated interests, three addresses were delivered in the afternoon by missionaries from South Africa, Syria, and Armenia. Several telegrams of greeting were read, and Judge McDowell of Washington, John G. Wooly of Chicago, and Joshua Levering, Prohibition candidate for Governor of Maryland, were presented to the convention, and made brief addresses favorable to the white ribboners and the temperance cause.

Miss Alice R. Palmer, Honorary Vice President of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke as a missionary of South Africa, against the legalized rum trade and the curse of its effects in the Dark Continent. She called attention to the fact that there are 3,000 young students in the United States being fitted for missionary work, and prayed that they might be taught the power and ill effects of rum before their education was considered complete.

Miss Rebecca Krikorian said that the enemy, alcohol, was carrying on its destructive work as vigorously in Syria as in any other country. She laid the foundation of the first temperance society in Turkey, and reported good results therefrom.

M. H. Gulesian of Armenia talked of the suffering among his people, and asked for help of the women of America for their sisters of the far East. He also severely criticised the United States Government. "We are in danger of extermination; seemingly forgotten," he said. "No one comes forward to help us. This great country has not offered one official protest against the outrages of Turkey. O God, stir up the conscience of your leaders here. We ask one of two things from the civilized nations—get together and give us freedom, or get together and drown every Armenian. We are not only wronged by the Turkish Government, but by the United States Government as well. I am a citizen of this country, but I am ashamed of our diplomatic relations. There are nearly 10,000 Armenians by birth who are now citizens of the United States. Many of us cannot visit our former homes. There is not power enough in the Stars and Stripes to protect us in Armenia; our passports are not regarded, and the American Minister will not help us except to get from the Sultan an edict for our expulsion. The Judges of Armenian courts are nothing better than brigands, and many are too ignorant to read their own language. An appeal to them avails naught."

Miss Willard said that the globe had never seen a martyr nation to compare with Armenia. Mrs. Gladstone, she said, would stand at the head of a committee of English women to help Armenian women, with Lady Henry Somerset as an aide. Miss Willard favored the best efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in the same direction, and her motion to take up a collection for the down-trodden Armenian people met with a hearty response.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, slightly warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, east to south winds, warmer.

NORTH CAROLINA, fair, easterly winds, slightly warmer. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, followed by showers on the coast, northeasterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, followed by rain on the coast, northeasterly winds, slightly warmer. EASTERN FLORIDA, threatening weather and rain, brisk and high northeasterly winds, dangerous on the coast. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, fair, northerly winds, becoming variable. ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, shifting to northwesterly, probably colder Tuesday night. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southwesterly winds, warmer in eastern portion, colder in western portion Tuesday night. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southeasterly winds. WESTERN TEXAS, fair, colder, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds, shifting to northerly, colder in northern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, colder, northerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, warmer during the day, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. INDIANA, fair Tuesday, colder Tuesday night, southerly, shifting to westerly, winds. IOWA, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, preceded by light local snow in northern portion, northerly winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, winds shifting to westerly, colder Tuesday night. MISSOURI, generally fair, colder Tuesday evening, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, westerly winds, warmer in southeast portion, followed by colder Tuesday night.

SIGNALS are displayed on Lakes Pepin, Superior, Michigan, Huron, and at Buffalo, and hurricane signals are displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Charleston to Cedar Keys. The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast north of Georgia, and in the Rocky Mountain districts. It has fallen in the central valleys and Florida. Northeast gales continue with heavy rain in Southern Florida, and the indications are that the storm central over Cuba will move northeastward and off the coast, following the general course of the Gulf Stream. The disturbance which was central over Minnesota this morning is now central over Lake Superior. Fair weather prevails from the Gulf States northward over New-England and the lake regions, and in the Northwest. It is warmer in the central valleys and colder in the extreme Northwest. Warmer, fair weather will prevail along the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras. Fair weather will continue in the Gulf States and central valleys.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young girl to do chamberwork and washing, or will do chamberwork or washing work alone in private family; three years' best city reference. 200 East 39th St.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. W. B., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman; excellent chambermaid; will assist with other work; first-class references. Present employer's, 15 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German girl as chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; best references; wages, $18. Box 2, 342 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid and laundress in small family; assist in waiting if required; good reference. M. M., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or care of children; willing to learn. 301 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or sewing and wait on young lady; references. Mathewson, 154 East 97th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork, sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. 216 West 30th St., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and assist with waiting; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid and waitress in small private family; willing and obliging; good city references. Huibig, 444 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the pantry in a small private family; best city reference. A. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl; competent; will wait on lady; in small family; five years' city reference. L. S., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two competent young girls; one as chambermaid; the other as waitress or chambermaid; best city references. N. K., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent; to asssist with other work if required; best city reference. Advertiser Payne, care of Mrs. Vance, 206 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid and waitress; private family; good city reference; or good plain laundress and chambermaid. 247 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID—COOK.—By two Swedish girls, together; one as chambermaid and waitress; other as cook; in small family; good reference. 227 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; willing to assist butle two years' city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; first-class references. 227 East 28th St.; ring Harrington's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two German girls as chambermaid and waitress, respectively. 231 East 56th St. Mrs. Will.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 122 East 51st St.; ring third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; willing and obliging; reference. 424 3d Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 226 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young woman; highly recommended; private family. 64 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; best city references from last place. Address M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best reference. 112 East 32d St., Henerbree's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and to assist with washing; best city reference. 1,329 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent and reliable; will sew or assist with other work; best city references. 1154 West 32d St., private stable.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to flat; best references. 1,315 3d Av.; Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and to take turns with the butler; 10 years' reference. 1,702 3d Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or assist with waiting; private family; references. 147 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; in a private family; best city reference. A. F., Box 837 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; good city reference. M. H., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting or sewing; best city reference. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Very competent; highly recommended; present employer's. 36 West 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Best city reference. L. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERWORK, &c.—CARE OF CHILDREN.—By two girls; one for washing, ironing, and chamberwork; other take care children and do sewing; speak German and English. 344 East 53d St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By first-class chambermaid, or will do chamberwork and waiting in small American family; best city references. Call, Tuesday, 225 West 53d St., care Mrs. Small.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady, North German, as companion to elderly lady or grown children; reference. 635 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn. Miss Elser.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; excellent baker; first-class meats and desserts. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; first-class city references; wages, $25. K. M., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Scotch woman; wages $25; best city reference. M. K., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference. N. T., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; good reference; city or country. B., 227 East 98th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a young girl; first-class plain cook and laundress; four years' first-class city references from last employer. 308 West 52d St.

COOK.—By first-class private family cook; best city reference. B. D., 957 West 42d St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a mother and daughter together; mother as cook and to do plain washing; daughter as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with children; best references; no objection to country. 278 6th Av.

COOK, &c.—MAID, &c.—By two Swedish girls, one as first-class cook or laundress; competent in both branches; the other as chambermaid or waitress; good sewer; excellent city references. K. L., 162 East 23d St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as excellent cook, other as excellent waitress; six years' reference from present employers. Call, Monday, 15 West 30th St.

COOK.—By young woman; first-class cook; understands both plain and fancy cooking; competent to take entire charge; best of city reference. 586 Park Av.

COOK.—By a young, respectable girl as excellent cook in a private American family; city or country; best city reference; wages, $25. A. J. G., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; good city reference from last employer. G. L., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook; willing to assist with washing; good baker; willing and obliging; personal reference. 102 West 37th St.; ring dressmaker's bell.

COOK.—By American young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly competent; best reference. 56 West 28th St.; ring seventh bell. Hunt.

COOK.—By young Protestant Scotchwoman as good cook; good baker; no objection to assisting with washing; good city reference from last place. Call, two days, at 319 East 52d St.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; small private family; best city reference; go out by day. 165 East 32d St., second floor front; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and dessert; best city reference; in a private family. 108 East 76th St., Donlen's bell.

COOK.—By a North of Ireland young woman as competent cook and laundress in small private family; good reference. M. K., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent girl as cook in private family; would assist with washing; good personal reference. 22 Columbus Av., Mellin's bell.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class cook; can take entire charge of kitchen and marketing if necessary; best city references. 882 8th Av., first bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young North of Ireland Protestant woman as good cook and laundress in private family; good city reference. 333 West 40th St.

COOK, &c.—By Welsh Protestant woman in private family in the city; good cook and baker; do coarse washing; no cards. 648 9th Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent woman; excellent cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. A. E., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in a private family; willing and obliging; best city reference; wages, $20 to $25. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. M. D., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; understands very best of cooking; in city or short distance in country; best city reference. 217 West 32d St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class, equal to a chef; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as cook and laundress or laundress. Call at present employer's, 143 West 71st St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook and do plain baking, with a child 5 years old, willing to make himself useful; reference. 415 West 16th St.

COOK.—By woman as competent cook; will assist with washing if desired. Cummings, 216 West 36th St.

COOK.—By a Welsh woman as first-class cook; understands particulars well; private family; city references. 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. 530 3d Av.; ring two bells.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as good cook and laundress; city or country; good reference. 230 West 18th St., rear.

COOK.—By a North German girl as cook, with an American family. 1,445 2d Av., confectionery store.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city reference; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good plain cook or general housework in a flat; best reference. 823 Park Av., Dopker's bell.

COOK.—English; family cook; in country, where good cooking is required; reference; no cards. G. L., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as good cook in a private family; best city reference. K. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; in private family; good city references; city or country. 235 East 28th St.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in boarding house; understands her business; references, Miss Sahra Hollis, 151 West 24th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; middle-aged; good cook, bread and biscuit maker; private family; reference. 154 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $35. 151 East 31st St., Mitchell's bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; personal reference. 872 6th Av., ring second bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $40. A. J., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; French and English cooking; good references. M. Martin, 209 East 40th St., first floor.

COOK.—In private family; competent, trustworthy, respectable; highest personal reference; wages, $20. 157 East 52d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly experienced; leaving on account of family breaking up. 69 Irving Place.

COOK.—By a competent woman; willing to do plain washing; city reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent German girl as good cook and laundress, in small American family; best reference. 106 West 63d St., rear; no cards.

COOK.—By a good French cook; speaks very little English; in private family; good personal references. 328 West 59th St., care of Charlot.

COOK.—By respectable girl in private family; small washing; good reference. 210 East 88th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; one year's city reference from last place. 214 West 62d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city references; wages, $25. 241 West 46th St. Maher.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; best city reference from last place. 101 Park Av.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; two years' reference from present employer. 81 East 44th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; bread and pastry a specialty; particularly neat in the kitchen; good city reference. M. A. T., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook who understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. A., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands all kinds of entrées; excellent baker; city reference. 506 West 29th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook in a private family; best city references; three years in last place. 136 West 10th St., laundry.

COOK.—By Protestant; understands dinners, luncheons, &c.; also excellent plain dishes; personal city references. Mary, 753 6th Av., 45d St.

COOK.—In private family, with or without kitchen maid; personal city reference. 806 6th Av., third bell.

NEW ENGLAND COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of cooking, plain and fancy; best city references. 608 9th Av., two bells; no cards.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning; good reference. 219 West 82d St., second floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; good reference. 153 East 20th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman, work by the day. Maher, 241 West 46th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Dressmakers.

A.—A.—DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $3 a day; or at home; perfect fit guaranteed; velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats, and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; out by day; evening and street gowns in the latest fashions; $2.50 per day; fancy waists, all kinds, or remodeling; highest reference. Miss McCoy, 321 West 10th St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Accomplished; latest Parisian styles in fancy jackets; street and evening wear; at home or out by day; terms, $3. Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; wishes furnished room and board for two and a half days' sewing a week; best reference. Harms, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dreden, makes gowns from $10 to $12 in the latest style; first-class fitter and trimmer; city references. 202 West 43d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class work; will go out by the day or home; first-class reference. Address, all week, Robes, 510 West 29th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant; ladies' and children's dresses; by day; moderate prices; style and fit guaranteed. Dawist, 184 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By educated French Protestant as governess or companion; best city references. M. F., Swiss Home, 108 2d Av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her North German governess, whom she can highly recommend and who can be seen at 13 West 48th St.

GOVERNESS.—By German lady; 37; speaks three languages; fine needlewoman; references. 167 East 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent young Swiss person (Protestant), as nursery governess or nurse to young children in a Christian family; speaks French, German, and English; best references. L. G., 140 East 54th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German, to take entire charge of children; speaking French; good sewer; four years' references. B. S., Box 200, 92 East 14th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—Or resident; very successful with backward children. Successful, 152 6th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—By lady of good education and refinement, speaking French and German, as experienced housekeeper or companion to lady and children. 157 East 52d St., tailor's store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young lady as housekeeper; thoroughly competent and reliable; good references. Martensen, 225 East 25th St.

Housekeepers.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged woman to do general housework in a small family or in a kitchen; best city reference. 136 West 52d St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl, age 16, to do light housework, or take care of child; small family preferred. Mayo, 215 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, as housework or in a small family. 311 East 35th St., second floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By middle-aged woman in small private family; best city reference. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework in small family; good cook. 339 West 44th St., ring four times.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do general housework; reference, 2,296 8th Av. Brennan.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do housework. 201 West 67th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent young woman; best references. 627 3d Av., second bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German, French, Italian, and English; willing to travel; good packer; or maid and seamstress to grown children. Call, Tuesday morning, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 11 East 63d St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; only the highest families; will take full charge of lady's wardrobe and willing to travel; best reference; $25 per month; hairdressing and all kinds of sewing. Mrs. McCoy, 321 West 10th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Protestant woman; understands the care and management of lady's wardrobe; experienced in housekeeping in every respect, if required; city references. 264 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; understands hairdressing, dressmaking, packing; also a good courier; would like to travel with family this Winter; best city references. Marie, 203 West 41st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; competent in her duties; packing, sewing, hairdressing; charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands her duties; no objection to a grown girl; good hairdresser; three years' best city reference. W. C., 76 West 50th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; competent in all maid's duties; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By reliable person; understands dressmaking, cutting, and fitting; would travel; best city reference. A. R., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German Protestant as competent maid; first-class dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good city reference. D. M., 162 East 23d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands dressmaking and packing; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person as lady's maid; good dressmaker and hairdresser; best city references. J. D., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city reference. T. E., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By first-class French maid; middle-aged; good hairdresser and sewer; best references. Advertiser, 206 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; understands hairdressing, &c.; best city reference. 707 5th Av., from 11 to 5.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; good hairdresser and packer; gives massage; best city reference. T., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced American girl; good traveler; city references. 8 West 53d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good references. M. B., 104 West 40th St., care of Mrs. Keamer.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children, or nurse to infant; best reference from best families; last employer can be seen; competent in every respect. S. P., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and chambermaid; sews on all kinds of machines; good city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman; willing to assist with chamberwork. Address, for two days, Laundress, 500 West 34th St.

MAID.—By North German girl as maid for grown children; is a good sewer and has best references. 333 East 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; Protestant; best city reference. 122 West 20th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young North German; understands dressmaking; good references. 485 Columbus Av., top floor.

MAID.—By a young American girl as maid to grown children; good sewer; best references. M. K., 456 West 34th St.

MAID.—By a respectable person as maid; is a good hairdresser and plain sewer. B. K., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a French Swiss maid in California or South of States; excellent references. Mlle., 425 West 22d St.

MAID.—By Scotch Protestant as maid and seamstress; best city references. J. M., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By trustworthy, reliable person as maid and companion; good seamstress. 377 4th Av. C. Collin.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; city reference. K. F., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; best city reference. 122 West 20th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By a young German girl to grown children; four years in the country; reference. Kruger, 228 22d St., Brooklyn.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—By two young girls together or separate; one as first-class laundress, the other first-class waitress; city references. Can be seen at 100 West 28th St., 2d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as laundress; assist with chamberwork and dining room or pantry; best city reference; American family. 152 West 124th St., Hannon's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress; can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at 100 West 43d St.; ring second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; terms moderate; best reference. 226 West 67th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress; is a first-class shirt froner; best city references. A. M., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; has the best city reference from last place; no cards. 50½ East 32d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as first-class laundress, with best city reference. M. M., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city reference. M. C., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 201 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; very best personal city reference. L., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes to recommend first-class laundress to do work at her own home. M. Malloy, 334 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St.; Healy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family, with good city references. N. D., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By German woman in private family; best reference. Mrs. Dauble, 421 East 70th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By experienced and competent middle-aged German person as infant's nurse; two years' references. 176 East 96th St., third floor, front.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent and reliable young woman; city or country; excellent city reference. J. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a respectable woman as infant's nurse; can ring up a baby on bottle; best city references from last place. 426 4th Av.

INVALID'S NURSE and COMPANION.—By well-educated lady; best city references. 570 Lexington's Av., Murtagh's bell.

NURSE.—Long experience; to take care of baby from birth; understands all kinds of infants' food; or to mind grown children and teach them; best city reference. Call, Tuesday, at 886 West 59th St.; ring Mrs. Ogle's bell; no cards.

NURSE, MAID, and SEAMSTRESS.—To lady or grown children, or infant's nurse; best references from best families; last employer can be seen; competent in every respect. S. P., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By trustworthy young woman as efficient nurse to infant or grown child; best reference. Can be seen at 148 West 33d St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, lately arrived; speaks good English; as nurse and help in chamberwork; willing and obliging. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C. bell.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse where entire charge is required; thoroughly competent; eight years' first-class city reference. L. S. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Capable of taking care of boy from infancy or growing children; very best city reference. M. H., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to secure a position for an experienced and competent infant's nurse or nurse for grown children; highest recommendations. 4 East 70th St.

NURSE.—By an intelligent girl; speaks fluently German, French and Italian, English fairly, as nurse to children; good sewer; best reference. 129 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; best of city references. M. D., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To one or two children; is good sewer; or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. D., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By French Protestant as nurse for children of two to four years; good city references. L. L., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best of city references. 331 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an educated Englishwoman to grown children or invalid's nurse, in an American family; competent. B., 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—As nurse to child over eight months old; first-class city reference; wages, $20. 354 East 17th St.

NURSE.—By a respectable North German girl as nurse and seamstress. Mr. Meyer, 200 West 123d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a first-class parlormaid; five years' best city references; present employer can be seen. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, 346 West 52d St., first floor; no cards.

PARLORMAID.—By thoro

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Grain Speculation Moderate, Cotton Excited and Lower.

CABLES STEADY AND SHORTS COVERED

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Lower—Cotton Depressed —Coffee Steady.

Grain prices were generally easier early in the day, and speculation was very slack, but the late dealings were at an advance through local covering and a decrease on passages. Provisions were offered freely at easier prices. Cotton was wild and excited, with a heavy decline and continued free unloading. Coffee was steady and more active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	68¾@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38¾@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.40	@ 3.50
Cotton, middling uplands	8¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.50	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	@	5.77½
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery	22½	@ 23
Sugar, granulated	4¾@	5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15¾@	16
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9½@	10¾
Tron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@
Copper, lake	11.85	@12.00
Lead	3.35	@ 3.37½

WHEAT—Contracts opened dull and ½c lower, with continued pressure from the Northwest; prices rallied later in the day on steadier cables and a decrease in the amount on passage, with local shorts covering freely. The close was firm at ⅛@¼c decline....Spot was moderately active and steady....Sales, 96,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 hard at 66¾c, delivered; 54,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at ⅞c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels do at 1¼c over December, free on board, afloat, Nov. 9, and 16,000 bushels do on private terms....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern (New-York inspection,) at ⅞c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 3c over December; No. 1 Northern, (Duluth inspection,) at ⅞c over December....Clearances hence, 32,965 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 65,080 bushels; receipts, 199,525 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 277,501 bushels; in the interior, 1,639,449 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses decreased for the week 200,-632 bushels, or to 4,152,013 bushels, (1,004,-825 bushels contract red and 673,488 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 76,736 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,719,000 bushels, or to 46,199,000 bushels, against 76,659,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts lost ¼@¼c with wheat on a very moderate trade, reacted, and closed steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with only a local trade....Spot was firm and fairly active....Sales, 191,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 at 2c over October, afloat; 25,000 bushels do at 1¾c over October, delivered; 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39¾@40c, free on board, afloat; 18,000 bushels yellow at 38½@38¾c, elevator; 96,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms; 8,000 bushels do, next week, at 2½c over October, and 9,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 38½c, delivered....Receipts, 101,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 172,926 bushels; in the interior, 273,599 bushels....Clearances hence, 35,069 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 254,072 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 22,698 bushels, or to 154,261 bushels, (94,667 bushels No. 2 yellow corn, and no steamer mixed.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,104,000 bushels, or to 6,479,-000 bushels, against 3,399,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and easier with the West, closing at ⅛@⅜c decline....Spot were quiet and barely steady....Sales, 98,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25c; No. 2 white, at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 23¼@23½c for 41,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c for 5,000 bushels; rejected white, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 24½c; track mixed, 24@25c; track white, 25@29c for 51,000 bushels....Receipts, 123,800 bushels; exports, none....Stock of oats in warehouses increased 99,505 bushels, or to 725,377 bushels, (42,927 bushels No. 2 white and 207,819 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 1,304,000 bushels, or to 4,380,000 bushels, against 9,145,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	.....	@	65⅞
December	3,800,000	66¼@66¾	66⅞
March	.....	@	70
May	1,090,000	69¼@70⅛	70⅛
Total	4,890,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	50,000	37⅜@37¾	37¾
November	140,000	36 @36¾	37¼
December	35,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅝
May	210,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅝
Total	435,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	30,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅜
November	.....	@	23¼
December	40,000	23⅜@23⅝	23⅝
May	.....	@	25
Total	70,000		

FLOUR—Very little interest was shown in this market, as jobbers claim to have sufficient supplies for the present and object to the high prices asked. Sales, 14,500 bbls, including, of City Mills, 3,550 bbls patents; 2,000 bbls clear, and 1,000 bbls extra, at quotations; 1,600 sacks bakers' extra at $2.50; 750 sacks blended clear at $2.80; 1,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $3.10; 1,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.60; 600 bbls Winter straights at $3.40@$3.60; 300 bbls Winter patents at $3.60@$3.80; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter $3.15; 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.80, and 150 bbls Spring straights at $3.45....Arrivals, 19,737 bbls and 34,083 sacks; exports, 16,657 bbls and 6,160 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 28,182 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@..
Supers	2.50@2.65
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.15
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.45@ 3.50
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@..	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm; sales, 450 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.65@$1.75 per 100 lb....Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 40@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 50@53c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.50; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 barrels barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.65; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Fair demand and steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market had yesterday rather an easier look, without a change in prices, but more through expectations of the sharp decline for cotton influencing planters in holding it, and devoting more time to shipping seed. The mills are generally at work, but not upon full time, although they are steadily adding to their seed accumulations. For crude, in bulk, 20c asked at the mills, but nothing could be sold over 19c, without much demand at that. Here there were 350 bbls prime yellow sold at 28@28½c for old and new, closing offered at 28c for old and 28@28½c for new. Crude, in barrels, new, here, in small lots, held at 24½c. White at 32c. PALM OIL was at firm prices on moderate demands; Lagos at 5¾@5¼c; prime red at 4¾@4¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was strong; 52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The oil market here today closed at 123, the only quotation.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The large packers were in several instances attempting to sell freely, especially new-crop options, with January short ribs leading in the pressure, while, notwithstanding lower prices by 7½@12½c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 7½@12½ points on bacon, outside buying interest came in slowly. The steady full receipts of hogs tended to the depression in the moderate run of the export business. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day as 32,000 head. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 11,202 bbls pork, 3,172,875 lb lard, and 11,818,250 lb bacon; same time last year, 6,666 bbls pork, 5,619,-470 lb lard, and 6,887,500 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week, 8,129 bbls pork, 7,995,-649 lb lard, and 15,902,007 lb meats; same time last year, 3,844 bbls pork, 5,052,757 lb lard, and 10,552,063 lb meats.

LARD—Was down at the West 10 points on October and 5 to 7½ points on later options, and was dull, while the packers were urging sales, especially of the January option. October was at 5.42½c to 5.47½c, closing at 5.47½c; November closed at 5.47c; January at 5.57½c to 5.60c, closing at 5.77½c; May at 5.72½c to 5.80c, closing at 5.75c. Here there was little buying interest; local refiners took up 177 tcs cash at 5.77½c; closing further offered at 5.77½c. City steam was down to 5.50c, at which 150 tcs were sold. Options: October closed at 5.82½c; refined was slow; Continent at 6.30c; South American at 6.70c; compound lard at 4½@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was little done here on export account, while prices were weak. Sales of 200 bbls mess. The West was down 15@20c, but recovered 5@7½c, with a dull business and January option pressed for sale; October closed at $8.12½ asked; December was at $8.15 to $8.30 asked, closing at $8.22½; January at $9.05 to $9.20, closing at 9.12½c; May at $9.35 to $9.45, closing at $9.40 bid. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.50@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—There was a decline of fully 17½ points on October short ribs and 10 to 12½ points on other options, with free offers to sell and buyers responding slowly. At the West October was at $4.67½ to $4.72½, closing at $4.72½; November at $4.55@$4.60, closing at $4.60; January at $4.55@$4.60, closing at $4.57½@$4.60; May at $4.75@$4.80, closing at $4.77½.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow market generally, while prices were held steadily; city pickled shoulders, 6¼@6¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¾@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9¼c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, 7¾c for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately at generally steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$9.50; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$17 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were easy and slow—Sales of two cars at $15, cost and freight, here. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were about steady in price on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 57,685 head; same time last year, 43,155 head. Chicago—Receipts, 42,000 head; weak; slow; 5c lower; $3.20@$3.90. Left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened steady; closed weak; $3.25@$8.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,671 head; lower; $3.25@$3.80. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; steady; $3.35@$3.65. Pittsburg—Good active; others steady; $4.05@$4.20. Milwaukee—$3.40@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $3.55@$3.70. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.90@$4. Indianapolis—Receipts, 1,500 head; active; $3.75@$3.90. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5⅝c for 160 lb, 5¾c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was a slow market for the day, with buyers scarce and the week's supplies awaited. City was nominally 4¼c, with for special lots 4¾c bid, and declined. Of country, sales of 50,000 lb, in lots at 4⅜@4¾c. At Chicago, sales of 300,000 lb of mixed at tallow at 3½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market yielded to 6c at Chicago, where 500,-000 lb were taken up at that price. Here there was a demand from the lard refiners, and 200,000 lb sold at 6c. For lard stearine there was a quiet market. Oleo, Western quoted at 6¾c nominal. Of oleo oil, sales in Rotterdam at 52 florins for Harrison.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and unsettled, but closed firm at unchanged prices to 10 points advance, with local shorts covering. Havre was quiet at partly ¼f advance, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 15¾@16c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Maracaibo, 500 mats Kroe, and 400 mats Mandheling on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, 500 bags at 14.80c; March, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.25c; May, 250 bags at 13.90c; total, 1,500 bags.

Between Call and Close.—December, 4,000 bags at 14.75c, 3,500 bags at 14.80c, 250 bags at 14.85c, 1,000 bags at 14.90c, 250 bags at 14.95c; January, 250 bags at 14.60c, 500 bags at 14.65c; March, 250 bags at 14.30c; May, 250 bags at 13.95c; September, 500 bags at 13.40c; total, 10,750 bags.

Exchange.—30 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for January. Total for day, 12,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

To-day.		Same Time Last Year.
January	14.65@14.70	10.90@11.00
February	14.50@14.60	10.80@10.90
March	14.35@14.45	10.80@10.85
April	14.15@14.25	10.75@10.85
May	14.00@14.10	10.70@10.75
June	13.85@13.95	10.60@10.70
July	13.65@13.75	.....@.....
August	13.50@13.60	.....@.....
September	13.35@13.50	.....@.....
October	15.30@15.35	12.75@12.85
November	15.05@15.10	12.05@12.15
December	14.85@14.95	11.40@11.50

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	266,936
Warehouse deliveries Saturday	8,891
Total stock in New-York to-day	258,045
Total stock in Baltimore	34,179
Deliveries Saturday	333—33,846
Total stock in New-Orleans	51,554
Deliveries Saturday	831—50,723
	84,560
Total stock in United States	342,614
Afloat from this port per steam to Oct. 19	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 19	15,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 19	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	20,000
Total	591,614
Same time 1894	495,945

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean	15¾@16

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 2..95 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 10.1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 10.2.37½ below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7			

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java, fancies	28	@31	
Java, Mandheling	21	@22	
Padang, int'r	27	@27½	
Macassar—			
Timor	23	@24	
Padang	21½	@22½	
Maracaibo—			
Trujillo	17	@18	
Becono	17½	@18	
Tovar	17¾	@18	
Merida	18	@20	
Cucuta ord'y	17¾	@18	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¼	@18¾	
Do, g'r to c'e	19	@19½	
Central America—			
Costa Rica	16¼	@20	
San Salvador	17¾	@18½	
Do, washed	19	@20	
La Guayra—			
Cora	16½	@17½	
Caracas	18	@18½	
Do, washed	19	@21	
Porto Cabello	17	@18	
Do, washed	19	@20½	
Ocana	17¾	@18¾	
Bucara'ga	18	@20¼	
Bogota	20	@22	
Mexican—			
Cordova, g'n	18	@18½	
Do, white	18¾	@19½	
Oaxaca	19	@21	
Guatemala and Coban	19	@20	
Mocha	24½	@25	

COTTON.

Contracts—Long before the beginning of trading upon the Exchange yesterday the traders were waiting impatiently for the sounding of the gong. There was a nervous, excited crowd of brokers and commission houses loaded with selling orders, and eager to get in at once, or before the market had been crowded down under the pressure. The declines at the close of last week had exercised hundreds of small operators over the country who had been strong believers in the staple over temporary reactions that had occurred previously from the bull movement. Added to this was the report that the bull clique at New-Orleans had given up efforts, and that the short interest there had pretty well protected itself. Indeed, the situation at New-Orleans was the basis of the movement to unload, although New-York was the most active centre of the trading for the day. Liverpool had gone down 12@13 points, and, while that market usually has a good deal of consideration, its variation yesterday was lost in the general depression and scramble to sell. New-Orleans was at 30 points' decline early, and subsequently 10 points more. New-York started with a loss of 23@32 points, and right after the noon hour was fully 60 points lower than on Saturday, followed by a slight reaction on local covering, but the close was 53@55 points off for the day. The day's business reached 810,-700 bales, exceeding by about 250,000 bales the largest previous day's trading in its history. There was at the close a feverish feeling; many dealers thought that there would be a sufficient increase of realizing orders for to-day's market further to unsettle the situation to lower prices. The port receipts for the day were estimated at 64,000 bales, which shows either a hasty forwarding of the crop or a decidedly larger crop than had been talked of....Spot was quiet and ¼c lower. Sales, 710 bales to spinners, with 300 bales delivered on contract.

Middling Gulf	8⅞
Middling uplands	8⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	¼c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	⅝c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.20@8.21	8.54	8.37	1,100
November	8.20@8.21	8.54	8.22	6,800
December	8.22@8.23	8.50	8.20	52,400
January	8.30@8.31	8.66	8.27	410,100
February	8.35@	8.72	8.32	17,400
March	8.40@8.41	8.76	8.38	276,200
April	8.44@8.45	8.79	8.42	13,000
May	8.50@8.51	8.85	8.47	29,200
June	8.54@8.56	8.84	8.54	4,500
Total				810,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	8547	17885	...	...	...	...
N. Orleans	14600	21113	...	...	...	...
Mobile	2693	2496	...	...	...	...
Savannah	7576	816	...	...	...	...
Charleston	3396	2382	...	...	...	...
Wilmington	2911	3576	...	...	...	...
Norfolk	1981	3714	...	...	...	...
New-York	...	2844	...	...	...	...
Boston	789	924	...	...	...	...
Phila	221	...	...	...	...	...
West Point	1307	1723	...	...	...	...
Total	44111	64073	...	...	...	...
This day last week	44576	59368	51445	37245	36495	34568
This day last year	53411	88894	72531	53918	61713	59026

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Choice domestic marrow beans are wanted to the full extent of receipts, and the call for medium rather exceeds the present supplies; but of pea, the arrivals have increased somewhat, and buyers are geting about all they need for current use. Exporters are filling some orders for red kidney, and it looks as if the price would be $1.50. Small lots of white kidney are selling at $1.90. Yellow eye slow and steady. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, white kidney, $1.80@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.7@$1.75; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, peas, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls, 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—A steady holding of prices for the finer qualities, but receipts are ample, as the demand is moderate from jobbers, though exporters are fair buyers of the under grades. 1894 in the line at stock.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22¾@23
Creamery, Western, extras	@23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	18 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, June, extras	@21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	@21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	20 @20
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	15 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	20 @20½
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	15 @14
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @14
State dairy, firkins, fancy	19 @20
State dairy, firkins, seconds to firsts	15 @18
Western imitation creamery, firsts	15 @17
Western imitation creamery, seconds	14 @14
Western dairy, thirds to firsts	10 @15
Western factory, firkins, June, extras	18 @13½
Western factory, firkins, June, seconds to firsts	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	13½@14
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11½@13
Western factory, firkins, fresh	10½@11½
Western factory, tubs, fresh, extras	11 @12
Western factory, tubs, fresh, seconds	10½@11
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@10
Western dairy and factory, old	8½@10½

CHEESE—Moderate offerings of large full cream, and a firm feeling. Exporters show very little interest, and the home demand is more to meet current requirements. Small sizes find a fair outlet, some jobbing lots of fancy bringing a fraction more than quoted. Part skims firm and fairly active.

State, full cream, large, September, colored, fancy	@ 9½
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	@ 9½
State, full cream, large, choice	9 @ 9¼
State, full cream, large, good to prime	8 @ 8¾
State, full cream, large, com. to fair	7 @ 7¾
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	@10½
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	@10½
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9¼@10¼
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7¼@ 8¾
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	6 @ 6¾
State, part skims, large, choice	6 @ 6¼
State, part skims, large, good to prime	4¾@ 5½
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—There are some accumulations of fresh, as buyers are paying more attention to held goods, and the tone is no more than steady.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@ 21½
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @ 21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	19½@ 20
Western, fresh gathered, fair to good	18 @ 19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @ 17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00 @$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30 @ 4.00
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.45
Western seconds, per 30-dozen case	3.00 @ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00 @ 3.50
Limed, Western, good to prime	@ 14½

FRUITS—Fresh Apples in larger receipt, but much of the stock in transit for export; offerings here not large of fancy grades, and such firm, but under qualities are slow. Pears irregular in quality and value, but fancy steady. Quinces scarce and wanted. Peaches in light supply, but running poor and selling slowly. Table grapes rather firm for fancy grades, but poor stock dull. Wine grapes about steady. Cranberries in fair supply, and tending to accumulate under quieter local demand. Prices are, however, held unchanged. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, per bbl, $2.50@$3; do, Snow, $3@$3.75; do, King, $2@$3.25; do, wine sap and fancy Virginia red sorts, $2.50@$3.50; do, Fall varieties, $1.50@2.50; do, Baldwin, $1.25@$1.75; do, Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, Russet, $1.50@$2.50; do, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; do, Seckel, $2.50@$4.50; do, other table kinds, $2@$4; do, Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; do, Lawrence, $1.50@$2.50; do, common, $1@$1.50; do, Boston boxes, Bartlett, $1.50@$2.50; Seckel, $1.50@$2.75; Beurre Bosc, $1.50@$2.50; other kinds, $1@$1.25. Quinces, per bbl, $3@$5. Peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30@75c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 50c@$1. Grapes, State, Delaware, per basket, 8@18c; do, Niagara, 8@14c; do, Catawba, 10@13c; do, Concord, 8@11c; do, in large baskets, 17@18c; do, up-river gift crates, 50@75c. Wine grapes, in bulk, per lb, 1@2c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, extra large, light to dark, $7@$8.25; do, early black, $6@$7.25; do, other kinds, $6@$7; do, crates, $2@$2.50; do, Bugle. The situation in evaporated apples is substantially the same as at the close of last week. A moderate business is reported, chiefly in prime apples, at about 5¼c; some choice fruit is selling at 5½@5¾c, and fancy at 5¾@6c. Grades for 5c down have a very limited outlet. Sundried apples have a light movement, compared with the quantity of stock offering, and there is a very easy feeling, except on the choicest qualities. Chops firm. Cores and skins steady. Berries very slow. Cranberries in light supply and jobbing at full later prices. Other small fruits unchanged. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5½@5¾c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 3@3½c; do, quarters cut, 2@2½c; chops, 1½c; cores and skins, ¾@1c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6¾c. Raspberries, evaporated, 17½c; do, sun-dried, 16c. Cherries, 8@9½c. Huckleberries, 6½@6¾c. Blackberries, 3@3½c. Peaches, California, peeled, 18@19c; do, unpeeled, 7@9c. Apricots, 9@12c. Prunes, 4@7¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Seven carloads arrived to-day. Demand for fowls was pretty good, and there was a firm market at 9c. Chickens rather slow, but a few prime lots brought relatively good prices. Other kinds steady. We quote: Fowls, 9c; chickens, 8@9c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.50. DRESSED—A large stock carried over, heavy fresh receipts dull trade and pressure to sell drive us a weak and irregular market. Choice dry-picked chickens have some speculative demand, and are steadier than other kinds; average prime scalded chickens freely offered at 8½c and fair grades at 8c, with fowls at 8c generally; few small sales fancy a fraction higher. We quote: Turkeys, old, per lb, 10@11c; do, young, 8@11c; fowls, 7½@8c; old cocks, 5c; chickens, Philadelphia, 12@16c; do, Western, dry-picked, 7@9½c; do, scalded, 8@8½c; Spring ducks, Eastern, 14@16c; do, Long Island, 14@16½c; do, Western, 8@11c; Eastern geese, 14@17c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

GAME—There is a fair demand for choice lots of all kinds, and under moderate arrivals prices are pretty well sustained. Inferior qualities, however, move slowly, and prices show a wider range. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1; partridges, near by, 75c@$1; do, Western, undrawn, 75@90c; do, drawn, 40@60c; grouse, $1@$1.12; English snipe and golden plover, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; red head, $1@$1.50; mallard, 60@80c; teal, 30@50c; common, 20@30c; venison, per lb, 18@24c; rabbits, per pair, 25@40c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in free supply; State stock has a fair demand for the better qualities; fancy sweets are at regular prices. Onions plentiful; choice steady; inferior easy.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl		$2.00@$3.00	
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl		75@ 1.75	
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100		3.00@ 4.00	
Cabbages, State, per 100		2.00@ 3.00	
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks		50@ 65	
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks		20@ 35	
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks		10@ 15	
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks		30@ 50	
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks		10@ 15	
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches		75@ 1.25	
Lima beans, potato, per bag		2.50@ 3.50	
Lima beans, flat, per bag		2.00@ 2.50	
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl		1.25@ 1.75	
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl		65@ 85	
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl		75@ 1.00	
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl		1.12@ 1.25	
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl		1.50@ 2.00	
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl		1.12@ 1.25	
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl		..@ 1.00	
Peas, green, Norfolk, per half-bbl basket		2.00@ 4.50	
String beans, Virginia, green, half-basket		3.00@ 4.00	
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket		2.00@ 3.50	
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket		2.00@ 3.50	
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl		50@ 75	
Squash, marrow, per bbl		50@ 60	
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box		30@ 75	
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl		70@ 80	
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl		60@ 70	

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	1.15@ 1.20
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	65@ 75
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Jersey, inferior	1.50@ 1.75
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	1.75@ 1.87
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	1.50@ 1.75

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—The assortments of fine grades are very moderate and command full prices, though buyers' wants are quite moderate.

N. Orls., cent. f'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	26@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31		

RICE—Full prices rule, with supplies a little more free, but meeting with moderate, steady, attention.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@3¾
Ordinary	3 @3¼	Java, in bond	2 @2¼
Good	4¼@4½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Weakness Followed by Firmness in the Late Trading.

SHARP DECLINE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Stocks Decline in Sympathy with the Break in Cotton, but Rallied Subsequently—Northwestern's Earnings—Tennessee Coal and Iron.

MONDAY, P. M.

The very sharp break in cotton, while beneficial so far as it will undoubtedly influence the foreign exchange market, had a disquieting effect on stocks, particularly those in which Southern interests are concerned. Tennessee Coal and Iron, for instance, was at one time quite weak, owing to sales by Southern holders, the object being to protect their cotton margins. Late in the day the stock more than regained its early loss, and closed ⅛ higher than on Saturday. The statement of earnings for September was given out to-day, and it shows net earnings of $115,293, and a surplus over charges of $66,558. The nine months of the fiscal year show a surplus over all charges of $249,208, against a deficit for the same period last year of $103,300, an improvement of $352,508. The stock led the market in point of activity, and buying on the publication of the earnings was particularly good.

Foreign exchange rates declined sharply, and although they closed steady, are now at the lowest level of recent months. Cotton bills naturally are looked for in abundance in the near future in view of the lower price for the staple, but the break to-day was due more directly to the offering of bills against the sale of the stock of the Anaconda mine in London. It is estimated that about $2,000,000 of these bills were in the market to-day, and that at least $5,000,000 more are to be negotiated. It would, therefore, seem to be pretty well assured that gold shipments will not be made in the near future. Another very favorable incident to-day was the traffic return of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for September, showing an increase of $508,309 over the corresponding month last year. This makes the increase for the last three months $1,300,221. The other Granger roads are also doing an enormous business, limited only by their ability to furnish cars. Yet the market fails to respond to these conditions, the Granger group being notably quiet and practically unchanged. The general list was very dull and until the afternoon was heavy, but in the late trading it recovered nearly all of its early loss.

Aside from Tennessee Coal the industrial group was quiet. Tobacco was weak, its net loss being 1⅜ points. Chicago Gas developed strength in the afternoon and closed ¾ up. Sugar was also strong. Leather preferred closed fractionally higher on a rumor that an important opposition concern is to be absorbed by the trust.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper was dull. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 and 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $92,169,032; balances, $6,808,235; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $218,743. Money in London, 1½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weaker. Nominal rates were reduced ½c, to $4.87½ for sixty days, and $4.88⅛ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.86⅜@$4.87 for 60-day bills, $4.87⅝@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short; reichsmarks at 95 1-16 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1/4c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000, 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅜c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅜d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.$69,619,188
Imports for the same period..... 24,725,692

Net exports	$44,893,496
Net exports to date, 1894	66,584,929
Net exports to date, 1893	13,079,907
Net exports to date, 1892	51,759,369

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Chicago Gas	¾
Consol. Gas	1
Delaware & Hudson	¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1
Laclede Gas	¾
St. Paul & Duluth pf	2

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf	2½
American Tobacco	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	1⅝
Bay State Gas	1¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1
Col., H. V. & Tol	1⅝
Illinois Steel	2
Lake Shore	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	1
United States Cordage gtd	1½
Wheeling & L. E. pf	1¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

L. & N. Nash. & Dec. 1st	1
North Pacific tr. notes	1½
South Carolina & Georgia 1st	1
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r	1

DECLINED.

Kansas Pacific 1st '95	1
Or. S. L. & U. N. con. t. r	1½
Reading 1st pf. inc	1¼
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1

Government bonds were unchanged. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97¼	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112½
4s, c., 1907	111⅝	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122
4s, c., 1925	122½	123
5s, r., 1904	114⅝	115¼
5s, c., 1904	115⅞	116⅜
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	108	..
Currency 6s, 1899	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities $400 Tennessee settlement 3s, small, sold at 84, and $5,000 Alabama class B, at 110¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—It is announced that the reorganization plan of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad has been declared operative, and that securities will be received by the committee, John I. Waterbury, Chairman, until Oct. 30, only upon the payment of a penalty of ¼ per cent. of the par value in addition to the assessments.

—The Nassau Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable after Nov. 1.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22½	23	300
American Cotton Oil pf	71¾	71½	71½	71½	71	72½	580
American Express	117	117	117	117	116	118	5
*American Sugar Refining	106⅞	107⅛	106⅞	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	9,020
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¾	101	100½	100⅞	100⅝	101	700
American Tobacco	94⅝	94⅝	93	93½	93½	93¾	11,425
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd	21½	21½	20⅞	21⅛	21	21⅜	4,336
*At. T. & S. F. pf., when iss	32¼	32¼	31¾	31⅞	31⅞	32⅛	400
Baltimore & Ohio	61	61	61	61	61	62	200
*Bay State Gas	24½	24½	22	23½	23	23½	1,200
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19¼	19	19¼	19	19½	200
Chicago Gas	68⅝	69¼	68½	69⅜	69¼	69⅝	10,055
Chicago Gas tr. certs	68⅝	69¼	68⅜	69⅛	69¼	69⅝	400
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	106½	106	106⅜	106⅜	106½	2,345
Chicago & Northwestern pf	147⅜	148¼	147⅞	148¼	147	149	180
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	86	86	85½	86	85⅞	86	6,370
C., C., C. & St. Louis	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝	43¾	380
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	93½	93½	93	93	92½	94	365
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅜	76⅜	76½	12,533
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	77½	77⅝	77	77⅜	77⅛	77½	4,100
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	62½	63	62⅜	63	62⅜	63	553
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½	6	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36	36	35	36	36⅛	36¼	950
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	22⅜	22⅜	20⅝	21¼	21⅛	22	1,430
Consolidated Gas Company	146¾	147	146⅝	147	146¾	147	525
Delaware & Hudson	133¼	133¼	131¾	133¼	133	133½	416
Delaware, Lack. & Western	169	169	169	169	169	169½	100
Denver & Rio Grande	16	16	16	16	16	16½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	53	53	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53	300
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9½	500
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	4,115
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	10½	12	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	28	28	28	28	30	100
General Electric	36½	37	36½	37	36¾	37	3,477
Illinois Central	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	90	100	35
Illinois Steel Company	78½	78½	78	78	77	78	514
Laclede Gas	23⅜	25	23½	25	25	26	2,425
Laclede Gas pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	84	86	100
Lake Erie & Western	23	23	23	23	22¾	23	200
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150½	150½	150½	151	250
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	61¾	60⅞	61⅛	61	61⅜	3,170
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9	9	9	9	9	9½	200
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27½	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	27½	28	310
Manhattan Consolidated	109¼	109¼	108½	109	109	109½	3,775
Michigan Central	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞	99	100	100
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	85⅝	88½	285
Missouri Pacific	36¼	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	2,844
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17	17	16¾	16¾	16⅞	17	1,207
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36¼	36¼	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35½	3,580
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	80	80	80	80	80	85	10
*National Lead Company	34	34	33¾	33¾	33½	33¾	620
*National Lead Company pf	90⅞	90⅞	90½	90½	90⅜	91½	507
National Linseed Oil	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23	24	140
New-Jersey Central	111½	111½	111½	111½	111	112	110
New-York Central	101	101	101	101	100⅜	101¼	120
New-York & New-Haven	187¼	187¼	187¼	187¼	187	188	47
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	..	..	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14¼	14	14½	1,260
New-York, Sus. & Western	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12	12¾	105
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	34⅜	35¼	950
North American	5	5	5	5	5	5½	200
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	300
Northern Pacific pf	18⅜	18⅞	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	905
Ontario & Western	18	18	18	18	18	18¼	600
Oregon Improvement	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	8	1,600
Pacific Mail	29½	29⅞	29½	29⅝	29⅜	30	300
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	5	5½	200
Philadelphia & Reading	19¾	19¾	19	19¾	19¾	19⅞	18,475
Pittsburg & Western pf	30	30	30	30	28	32	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	58	58	56½	56½	56	58	80
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	166	166	166	166	167	..	196
*Postal Tel. & Cable	81	81	81	81	..	..	6
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7	6⅞	7	7	7¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15½	15½	14⅞	15⅜	15⅛	15½	1,551
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	90	90	88	93	100
St. Paul & Omaha	43½	43½	43	43½	43¼	44	400
Southern Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	23½	24	400
Southern Railway	12¼	12¼	12	12	12	12⅜	1,950
Tennessee Coal & Iron	40⅞	41⅜	39⅝	41	40⅜	40⅝	19,938
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9¾	1,100
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9	10	400
Union Pacific	14¼	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	1,035
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6	200
U. S. Cordage, t. r	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞	612
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14⅜	15½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	30	30	30	30	29⅜	30¼	300
United States Express	48	48	45	45	45	49	53
United States Rubber	40⅜	40⅜	40½	40½	40½	40⅞	520
*United States Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	400
*United States Leather pf	76¾	77⅜	76⅜	77⅜	77¼	77½	5,106
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	9	100
Wabash pf	22¼	22⅝	22	22⅜	22⅜	22½	1,535
Western Union Telegraph	91⅞	92⅛	91⅝	91⅞	91½	92	2,231
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅞	14	14½	14⅜	14⅝	5,675
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	47	47	47	47	46	47½	100
Total sales							167,472

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Atch, Top & S Fé Gen 4s When Issued					110¼
40,000					82
15,000					82¼
Atch, Top & S Fé 4s Trust Receipts					93¾
5,000					80⅝
11,000					80¾
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3-4s Class A					76½
Trust Receipts 1st Instlmt Paid					32½
45,000					33
20,000					32½
25,000					32⅝
10,000					32½
5,000					32¾
5,000					32⅜
10,000					32⅜
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s					85¼
17,000					85
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s					115¼
5,000					115
2,000					115½
Buff, R & P G. M. 5s					97½
1,000					97½
3,000					97¾
Cen Pac, C & O Div					106¼
1,000					106¼
Ches & Ohio Con 5s					112
3,000					105½
Ches & O Gen 4½s					79¾
3,000					79¾
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Cons 4s					95¾
1,000					95¾
Chic & Alton S F					117¼
1,000					104
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s					104½
1,000					104½
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s					103¾
1,000					103¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s					104½
1,000					103¾
Chic, G L & C Co 1st					93
8,000					74
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs					47½
1,000					47½
2,000					47½
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s					89
2,000					89
Chic, St P & M 1st					132¾
2,000					88⅝
Clev, C, Chic & St L St Louis Div 4s					95
3,000					66
Col Coal & Iron 6s					65⅝
1,000					100¾
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Co Certfs					78¼
2,000					78
4,000					65¾
Col, H Val & Tol 5s					85⅝
2,000					65¾
Col & Ninth Av 1st					112⅜
2,000					92
Denv & Rio Gd'e 4s					91⅞
10,000					91⅞
4,000					91¾
6,000					91½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s					109
1,000					107¾
Gal, Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac Div 5s					93¾
11,000					65¾
G Bay, W & St P Inc					1⅛
15,000					10⅝
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge					76½
1,000					76½
Kanaw'a & Mich 4s					85
5,000					82⅝
Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Division Asented					113⅝
5,000					113⅝
Kan Pac 6s, 1895					105⅜
6,000					105½
Kan Pac 1st Cons					83¼
4,000					83¼
17,000					85
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s					97½
1,000					97¼
8,000					118
Lake E & W 1st 5s					79
2,000					109
L Erie & W 2d 5s					105½
4,000					117
L S & M So 1st Cou					117
1,000					122½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st					112½
2,000					112½
2,000					115
Louisville & Nashv Nashv & Dec 1st					79
5,000					107⅛
1,000					88⅞
Metropolitan Elev 2d					109
10,000					74
Mexican Int 1st 4s					74
9,000					93
Minn & St L Con 5s					104⅞
5,000					104⅞
Minn & St L 1st Pacific Extens'n					117½
1,000					88⅞
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s					88⅞
2,000					89
33,000					88⅞
10,000					88¾
2,000					88⅝
5,000					88⅛
Mo. Kans & Tex 2d					65½
12,000					66
500					65⅝
10,000					65¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st					95
2,000					78¼
Mob & Ohio G M 4s					65¼
500					65
5,000					65¼
Nash, C & St L Con					103⅞
5,000					103⅞
20,000					104
N Y, Chic & St L 4s					103½
1,000					103⅜
N Y, Elevated 1st					107¾
1,000					107¾
N Y, Lake Erie & W New 2d Consol					78
8,000					78
N Y, N H & H Cons Deb Certfs					136½
8,000					136½
North Pac 1st Coup					118¼
2,000					118¼
North Pac 2d Coup					102½
10,000					102½
5,000					102½
5,000					102½
North Pac 3d Coup					72½
5,000					72½
Nor Pac Col Trst Nts					82⅜
10,000					82⅞
20,000					83
10,000					83¾
10,000					84
N'rn Ry of Cal 5s					93
1,000					90¼
Ohio Southern 1st					90¼
1,000					90¾
Oregon Improvmt 1st					60⅞
1,000					60
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s					38½
6,000					38½
Oreg Short Line 6s					106
5,000					106
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs					60¼
16,000					60
9,000					60
Peo & Eastern 1st					81
1,000					81
1,000c					81
2,000					78⅝
22,000					78¾
15,000					78⅝
16,000					78⅝
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc					38
10,000					38
5,000					37⅜
2,000					37⅞
5,000					38¼
5,000					38¾
2d Pref Inc					23
5,000					23
3d Pref Inc					16¾
25,000					17¼
1,000					16⅜
1,000					16½
20,000					16½
5,000					16⅜
9,000					17
Rich & Danv'e 6s					122
15,000					122
Rio Grande Wn 1st					77
5,000					76⅞
5,000					76¾
2,000					76⅞
1,000					76⅞
Roch & Pitts 1st					123½
1,000					84⅞
St L & Iron Mt 5s					79
5,000					79
St L & S F Con 4s					53
1,000					79
St L Southw'n 1st					78¾
25,000					79
5,000s5F					78¾
10,000					35¼
St L Southw'n 2d Inc					35
5,000					35¼
17,000					35¼
Savannah & W 1st Trust Co Certfs					66½
15,000					49
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs					98
1,000					98
So Car & Ga 1st 5s					105
10,000					96¼
So Pac, N Mex 1st					105
10,000					96
South'n Ry 1st 5s					96¼
5,000					96
Tenn, C'l Ir & R 6s					97½
Birmingham Div 1st					97½
8,000					97½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s					88
2,000					87¾
5,000					88¼
1,000					88½
3,000					88½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc					23½
5,000					23¾
40,000					23⅝
20,000					23⅜
10,000					23
6,000					23¼
55,000					23¼
5,000					23½
10,000					23⅜
4,000					23¾
4,000					24
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts					81
1,000					81
2,000					81½
4,000					81
1,000					81½
2,000					81
Union Pac 4s, 1896					94
3,000					110½
Union Pac 1st, 1898					110½
1,000					110¼
3,000					110¼
2,000					110⅜
17,000					110½
Union Pac 1st, 1899					111
Un Pac Ext S F 8s					90
23,000					90
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st					41
2,000					41½
2,000					41½
U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Receipts					45
3,000					38¾
Wabash R R 1st					108⅞
5,000					109
3,000					108⅞
1,000					108⅞
Wabash 2d Mge 5s					77½
10,000					77½
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered					105⅜
10,000					105⅜
16,000					105⅜
West Va Pitts 5s					105½
1,000					105½
W'n N Y & Penn 1st					110½
20,000					110½
W'n N Y & Penn Inc					18½
10,000					18½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	95
American Bank Note	39½	42½
American Exchange Nat. Bank	162	..
American Grocery 1st pf	55	65
American Surety Company	214	222
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf	27	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106¾	107¾
Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	..
Barney & Smith Car	19	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	77	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf	85	90
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	104	105½
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co	128	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	197	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	173½	175½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	13¾	14¾
Brooklyn Traction pf	61	63
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	107½	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	84	89
Celluloid Company stock	63½	67½
†Central & South American Tel	123½	126½
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	20	23
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	127	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1¾	2⅜
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds	103	98
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk	94	98
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	69	75
Detroit Gas bonds	..	71
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R	95¼	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	166	169
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102¼	105
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106½	108½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	..
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	72	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	198½	201
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	763	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	315	..
‡42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	57¼	60
Fort Wayne Gas stock	79	82
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86	87
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	54½	57½
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	88¾	90½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	111	113½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co	101	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	69½	71½
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98¾	100
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3¾	4¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	24	28
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s. Series A	96½	..
Holland Trust stock	..	83
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Indianapolis Gas stock	146	150
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¾	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77¼	79¼
International Ocean Telegraph	107	..
Iron Steamboat	..	6½
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	46	51
Journeay & Burnham pf	98½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	87½	89½
Lawyers' Surety Co	97	104
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	37	..
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd	19⅞	20
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78½	80
Lorillard Company pf	113½

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 48 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage, bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,250,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1918, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Wilbur R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN & TRUST CO.

This Company will pay the principal of the First Series of its Debentures AMOUNTING TO $100,000 and maturing November 1st, 1895, on the FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

Holders of these debentures are requested to present them at the company's offices on that day for payment in full.

34 Nassau St., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF
ERIE SYSTEM,
Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

FINAL NOTICE.
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock.

The holders of a large majority of the above-mentioned securities having assented to the plan, the same is hereby declared operative.

Until Oct. 30, 1895, securities will be received only upon the payment of a penalty of ¼ of 1 per cent. of the par of the same, in addition to the assessments fixed by the plan.

All security holders who have deposited their securities under the protective agreement of March 12, 1895, and have not assented to the plan, are hereby notified that upon the surrender of the trustee's certificate, the securities theretofore deposited by them will be returned, together with the assessment less the pro rata share of the actual expenses incurred.

New-York, Oct. 21, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
MAYER LEHMAN,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
Committee.
HENRY ZUCKERMAN, Secretary.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, Counsel.

New-York, October 18, 1895.

To the Security Holders of the

Union Pacific Main Line proper, inclusive of the Kansas Pacific Line:

The undersigned, having been requested by large interests in the above lines to effect a combination of First Mortgage and other Bondholders, so that a practicable reorganization of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Main Lines may be secured, have prepared a plan of reorganization, of which copies may be obtained from THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO. and KUHN, LOEB & CO. of New-York and the OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of Boston.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES, 2D,
COMMITTEE.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary,
120 Broadway.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF
Kansas Pacific Consolidated
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have been deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.** Holders of receipts of the CONTINENTAL TRUST CO. who desire to deposit their bonds with this Committee may do so **WITHOUT EXPENSE** before **NOVEMBER 1ST** on presenting their receipts at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary; 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Kansas Pacific Consols.
To the Holders of Our Receipts:

New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.

Since our last notice was issued, the great majority of the bonds have been united under the auspices of another committee. This committee, therefore, has, in the interest of its constituents, determined to dissolve its organization.

The holders of our receipts are notified that this committee has effected an arrangement with the Tappen Committee, whereby such holders can, without expense or payment to this committee, exchange our receipts for the transferable certificates of the Tappen Committee, on presenting our receipts at the Mercantile Trust Company.

The holders of said receipts and the bondholders who have signed our agreement without having deposited their bonds should avail themselves of this arrangement before Nov. 1, 1895, in order to avoid expense.

By order of the committee.
JOHN ROONEY, Secretary.

COUPONS LOST.

Notice is hereby given that the following coupons of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company 4½ per cent. extended third mortgage bonds have been lost or destroyed. Payment on same has been stopped, and application made for payment to the rightful owner. All persons are cautioned against buying or negotiating said coupons. 10 coupons, due March 1, 1895.....$225
10 coupons, due Sept. 1, 1895.....225
Bonds Nos. 3,433, 3,460, 3,750, 3,751, 3,754, 4,687, 5,050, 5,120, 5,315, 5,590.
MULLER, SCHALL & CO.,
New-York, October, 1895. 54 Wall St.

A SYNDICATE IS BEING FORMED TO BUY on easy terms and at lowest price valuable block of land for immediate development, between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Strictest investigation invited. For details apply R. M., Box 145 Times.

TWO MONTHS
FOR
20 CENTS.

Send this sum, and THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be mailed you during the next sixty days—a period covering the political campaign and subsequent developments.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TEN PAGES.

Send it to some friend in the country; just what he needs.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

Pew No. 148, north aisle, Church of the Incarnation.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. prefd.
84 shs. Farmers' Feed Co. common.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Broadway & 7th Av. R. R.
250 shs. Genet Air Brake Co.
182 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co., N. Y.
$10,000 Grand River Coal & Coke Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1919.
$3,000 Toledo & Ohio Central Extn. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds. (Trust Co. receipt.)
$1,500 Gold Hill Mining Co. 10 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1895, coupons. (Hypd.)
1 membership Robins Island Club.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States.
$3,000 Central Safe Deposit Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1911, May, 1895, coups. on. (Hypd.)
Policy No. 13,257, on life of D. W. Bailey, issued by the Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
50 shs Municipal Gas Co. of B'klyn.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. Railway Triplex Ticket Co.
10 shs. Kings County Trust.
16 shs. Eighth Ward Bank.
$2,000 Rockaway Electric Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
25 shs. Southern Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R. R. Guar.
$11,000 Galveston, Hous. & Henderson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1918.
100 shs. F. Lorillard prefd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shares First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each.
56 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co. of America, preferred, $100 each.
84 shares Consolidated Fireworks Co. of America, common, $100 each.
101 1-3 shares of the full-paid capital stock of the Commercial Bank, Port Townsend, Washington, $100 each (hypothecated).
40 shares Provident (Co-operative) Savings and Loan, $250 each.
100 shares The Trinidad National Bank of Trinidad, Colorado, $100 each.
50 shares Bank of New-York, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Dividends.

OFFICE
of the RECEIVERS of the
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 19, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, of the Collateral Trust Notes of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, pursuant to the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

(Signed) EDWIN H. McHENRY,
FRANK G. BIGELOW,
RECEIVERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL 1st Mtge. 4 per cent. registered bonds of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago R'y Co. and of the First Collateral Trust Mtge. 4 per cent. St. Louis Division Registered Bonds of the C., C., C. & St. L. R'y Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the respective quarterly and semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. E. F. OSBORN, Sec'y.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1895.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
Transfer books will close on 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of Two (2) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 1st of November. J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 12, 1895.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE CONSOLIdated First Mtge. 5 per cent. Registered Bonds of the East Tennessee, Va., and Ga. R'y Co. will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Friday, Oct. 25, 1895, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due Nov. 1, 1895, and will open Nov. 1 at 10 A. M. JOSIAH F. HILL, Sec'y Southern R'y Co.
New-York, Oct. 18, 1895.

THE NATIONAL STARCH M'F'G CO.
Office of the Treasurer, No. 1 Broadway,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
The coupons due Nov. 1, 1895, on the bonds of the National Starch Manufacturing Company will be paid on Friday, Nov. 1, 1895, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, New-York.
CHARLES C. BURNS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, Oct. 19, 1895.
85TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 1.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the bank on Monday, Nov. 4, 1895, for the election of a Board of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year. Polls open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judge Beach of the Supreme Court yesterday dissolved the Mercantile Cash Register Company of 7 Beekman Street in proceedings brought by Stephen T. Smith of Noroton Heights, Conn., and Valentine H. Everson of Brooklyn, Directors, and made C. Arthur Coan, the temporary receiver, permanent receiver.

—Judgment for $34,174 was entered yesterday against the Fort Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railroad Company of Staten Island in favor of Ernest Hall as receiver of the firm of J. C. Thompson & Co. for money loaned from Aug. 7, 1892, to Feb. 26, 1895.

—Robert J. Robeson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Bennett, liquor dealer of Seventh Avenue and Forty-first Street, on the application of Joseph Martinez, a judgment creditor.

—Thomas C. Chalmers confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Virginia H. Chalmers for $2,687 for money borrowed by him for living expenses entailed in obtaining his education.

—The Overman Carriage Company of Cincinnati has assigned; assets, $30,000; liabilities, $50,000. The failure is due to the recent collapse of the Standard Wagon Company.

The Utica Market.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 1,415 bxs large at 9c, 1,225 bxs do at 9¼c, 875 bxs do at 9½c, 490 bxs small at 10c, 2,150 bxs do at 10¼c, 300 bxs do at 10⅜c, 1,013 bxs do at 10½c, and 150 pks creamery butter at 23c; cheese market strong and active. At Little Falls these sales were made: 195 bxs large at 9c, 310 bxs do at 9¼c, 765 bxs at 9⅜c, 170 bxs do at 9½c, 3,494 bxs small at 10c, 240 pks dairy butter at 18@20c, and 85 pks creamery butter at 20@21c.

GEORGIA CAYVAN AT HOME

The Popular Actress Talks About the Plays of Europe.

THE PLANS FOR HER STARRING TOUR

New-York, Miss Cayvan Says, Has the Best Theatrical Equipment of Any City of the World.

Georgia Cayvan, the popular American actress, is at home again. After spending nearly a year in Europe resting, recovering her health and looking for new plays for her coming starring tour, she returned on the steamship New-York Saturday, and on Sunday received her friends at her pleasant home in Harlem. Miss Cayvan looks much better even than she did on her two weeks' visit here last June. She is as entertaining as ever in conversation, and, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday afternoon, she gave some information regarding her vacation in Europe, and also as to her plans for the future.

Miss Cayvan was somewhat puzzled over the report printed in most of Sunday's papers that she had been seasick during nearly the entire passage from Southampton, and had been seen but little by the other passengers of the New-York. "That statement," she said, "is without the slightest foundation, and I cannot imagine from what it originated. I have crossed the Atlantic sixteen times, and I never have been seasick but two days in my life. That was not during this passage home. I was on deck and in the saloon every day, and everybody knew me, and I had a delightful time. Indeed, I can't see how anybody can have anything else on the New-York. The officers have that firm sense of the necessity of discipline that is seen on the English steamers, but it is covered up by such a cloak of amiability that the passenger scarcely knows of its existence. It made me feel like home the moment I boarded the New-York, and I know that the other passengers felt in the same way. The boat rode the waves like a fairy, showing little motion, and everything on board was like clockwork, only it didn't seem so. The American Line seems to study the comfort of its passengers above everything else, and I want to say this out of pure gratitude for the care that was taken of me."

"There is one very funny thing about my arrival home. I have a very dear female friend living in Boston. One night last week she dreamed that I was coming home on the New-York, and so impressed was she by the dream that she packed up her things and started for New-York to meet me. She came down to the boat yesterday, confident of finding me, and was the first friend to greet me as I landed on my native land. She is in this house now, but I won't give you her name, as I don't think it would be right to publish it."

"What facts did you discover abroad in regard to the production of new plays?" the reporter asked.

"I discovered that the universal play, by which I mean the play adapted to please all countries, is seldom written in foreign lands. Not once in years is a play produced in France that can be properly presented elsewhere. America is the best country for good plays, but we cannot stand the filth of the average French drama; so when we see one, it is with the filth taken out, and that generally leaves the play dreary, and, as a consequence, it is unsuccessful. I have seen the most wicked plays presented during my residence in Paris, and when I came here last June I was forcibly struck by the purity of the theatrical atmosphere here. It was so different from what I had been breathing abroad. Now in America the people want purity in their theatres. They always prefer the better part, and I have come flying home to see something good on the stage. The filth of the French theatre disgusted me, and I was fairly driven home to get away from the impressions it made on me. Do you know how I read a play when I am looking for one for myself? I take a half dozen of my women friends—women who are not ignorant, but are innocent, in which they differ from the French, who are ignorant, but not innocent. I surround myself with these friends, in my mind, and I read the play with the view of seeing how it will appeal to them. If a play of a character to meet the approval of these women, I know I have something that will be a success in America, for it is pure plays that we want here."

"I have had to hold the courage of my convictions for ten months regarding 'The City of Pleasure,' before I could be vindicated; but the vindication came at last. I insisted from the beginning that the play could not succeed in anything but a Bowery theatre, and the production justified my opinion. I think, however, that Mr. Sims has been unjustly censured. The original play is unutterable filth. All this was left out, but Mr. Sims had to write around it, and he did the best he could—probably the best any author could have done—with the material afforded him.

"Germany is not making any productions that are valuable to us often, because the German plays are too local in their character. The English stage is given up to a morbid study of social problems, while the French drama is flippant."

"And what of American plays?" Miss Cayvan was asked.

"This country, and especially New-York, is blessed with the best theatrical feast in the world. New-York is demanding a banquet which it is absolutely impossible to provide. She does not realize her wealth in the matter of theatrical art. There is no other city in the world where such good things are provided for playgoers as we have here, and I am glad to be here once more to enjoy them. I tell you New-York does not realize what she has in actors and acting, and she is constantly asking for what she cannot get—better plays, which are not written. So far as England is concerned, there is very little hope for her advancement, on account of the actor-managers. Everybody writes plays for them, and, as they all expect to come to America, the market for the best dramas is practically closed to us. No great parts are written for women in England. They must be content with small characters in the modern dramas."

"And how about your future plans?" the reporter suggested.

"Well, I have secured three plays during my absence—one from England and one from France, and Yardley and Stevenson are writing one for me. In this country an American writer is writing a drama for me. Whether I shall begin my starring tour this season or not has not yet been settled. I shall look over my plays with Klaw and Erlanger, and probably a decision will be made in about three weeks. Of course, if I play this season, I shall begin late, and the season will be short, but my time has all been booked for next season, from beginning to end. In the event of my not beginning a tour this season I shall probably go up to New-Hampshire, where I can have sleighrides, or to Bermuda, for the Winter."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 45s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 25 to 30 lb, dull at 32s 6d; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 34s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 33s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 29s; shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 35s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 28s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 39s for old and 43s for September make. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red, Winter, dull at 5s 3d; No. 2 red, Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 5½d. October steady at 3s 5½d; November steady at 3s 5¼d; December steady at 3s 5¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 80@40s. Receipts of wheat for the last week from Atlantic ports, 18,500 quarters; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 38,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the last week, 38,400 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed unsettled; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 31-64@4 32-64d, value; January and February delivery, 4 32-64@4 33-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 34-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 36-64@4 37-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 38-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 4 39-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 4 40-64@4 41-64d, value.

LONDON, Oct. 21—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d@12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 10s 7½d; January-March, 11s ¼d.

HAVANA, Oct. 21.—Sugar quiet. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 9¼ premium; on London, 30½@31½ premium.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR AT WAR

The General Executive Board Tries Charges and Decides Against Daniel De Leon.

An interesting fight is going on in the order of the Knights of Labor, and serious charges of mismanagement and insincerity are made against the leaders.

Some facts were developed at a committee meeting of the General Executive Board of the order, which sat as a court to try charges against Local Assembly No. 1,563, that is affiliated with District Assembly No. 49, and against Daniel De Leon, who is connected with both, and has been elected as a delegate from No. 49 to the General Assembly that will meet in Washington in December.

The General Executive Board Committee met at 8 Union Square Sunday night, and sat until 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The original charges against Local Assembly No. 1,563 and De Leon were refusing to indorse a boycott imposed by the order on pool beer. These charges the board dismissed, but other charges were immediately preferred against De Leon and No. 1,563 for raising the veil of secrecy from the proceedings at meetings of No. 49 by publishing a report in The People, a Socialist paper edited by De Leon.

De Leon entered a demurrer, stating that the order, in its secret work, provides that any acts done and words uttered and actions intended may be repeated upon special permission given by the organization.

The members of the General Executive Board present were T. B. McGuire, Charles A. French, and Michael Bishop. Bishop is a Socialist and favored De Leon. But his colleagues overruled De Leon's demurrer, and then De Leon charged that McGuire and Martin could not sit in judgment on him, inasmuch as they did not belong to any local or district assemblies, for the organizations to which they had belonged had lapsed some time ago.

This was also overruled, and then De Leon raised a point of incompetency against his judges, saying that they were morally unfit to be Knights of Labor, because they had come to New-York on private business and had their expenses paid by the order. Martin's private business, De Leon said, was to make a settlement with the New-York Life Insurance Company to raise a mortgage from a s[illegible] of the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis.

De Leon's final charge was that the present prosecution against Local Assembly No. 1,563 and himself was a part of scheme of the general officers of the order to break up all the large district assemblies, so as to live on the assets of the order, which would amount to about $80,000. The local assemblies in this country were too small to interfere with them, and they could easily manage the assemblies in Mexico, South Africa, Belgium, France, and Ireland, which could be kept in ignorance of what was going on at headquarters here. The general officers had already broken up District Assembly No. 30 of Massachusetts, which had 20,000 members; District Assembly No. 135, miners, which once had 40,000 members, and District Assembly No. 300, glassmakers, that had 5,000 members, and were now trying to break up No. 49 of New-York.

All these objections, however, were overruled by the board, whereupon De Leon went away with his witnesses, declaring that he recognized only the General Assembly as judges of such charges, and that the General Executive Board could act as a Court of Appeals only when the General Assembly was not in session.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE

A Great Change to be Made in the Policy of the House After the Close of the Present Week.

J. Wesley Rosenquest will not be in control of the Fourteenth Street Theatre after this week, and a great change will be made in the policy of the house next Monday night, when John B. Doris assumes the management. The theatre will no longer be a dramatic temple, in the true acceptation of those words. It will become a continuous-performance vaudeville theatre, and the doors will be open from 12:30 to 11 P. M. daily.

The house will differ somewhat from the ordinary continuous theatre in the fact that, in addition to the variety show, a play will be presented at every performance. This play will be changed every week, and will be produced by a competent dramatic company, which Mr. Doris has secured. The first drama, to be given next week, will be "A Celebrated Case," and the cast will include Henry J. Bagge, Archie Cowper, Charles Chapelle, Harriet Sterling, Emma Sconda, Pauline Davidson, Lillie Alliston, Jessie Wyatt, and little Emily Laird. The vaudeville performance will enlist the services of the Judge brothers, Macart's dogs and monkeys, Emmonds, Emerson, and Emmons; Lawrence and Harrigan, John W. and Nellie Ayers, Theo, the musical Venus; Nelson and Milledge, and the Beaumont sisters.

The scale of prices in the house will be on a popular basis. The entire orchestra will be held at 50 cents, the balcony at 25 cents, and gallery at 15 cents, while seats in the boxes will be sold at $1 each. Vaudeville will be given before, between, and after the acts of the play.

TWO WEEKS' WORK ON BEET SUGAR

The Product of the Grand Island and Norfolk Factories.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 21.—From reports filed in the office of the Secretary of State it is shown that the first two weeks' work of the season at the Grand Island Beet Sugar Factory has resulted in the production of 400,000 pounds of sugar. This represents a value at wholesale rates of about $20,000. The bounty to be received by the manufacturers from the State on this will be something like $1,500. As the farmer is paid $5 a ton, and as to make this amount of sugar, 3,600 tons of beets are required, the farmer's share will be $18,000 to pay for the raising and the delivery of the crop.

The Norfolk factory has received 5,017 tons of beets and has manufactured 360,000 pounds of granulated sugar. These two factories are distributing among the farmers about $1,500 a day each. The manufacturing season lasts about three months. The same average kept up would give an output for the season for the two factories of 4,560,000 pounds of manufactured sugar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence—Capt. Douglass M. Scott, Commissary of Subsistence, five months' extension; Capt. Thomas C. Woodbury, Sixteenth Infantry, one month's extension; Post Chaplain Joseph E. Irish, two months' extension; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth Cavalry, one month's extension; Major James N. Wheelan, Eighth Cavalry, three months' extension; Lieut. Leonard M. Prince, Second Infantry, two months' extension.

—Transfers in the Fourth Infantry—Capt. Henry Seton, from Company A to Company I; Capt. Charles W. Mason, from Company I to Company A; Lieut. John H. Woolley, from Company G to Company K; Lieut. Guy H. B. Smith, from Company B to Company G; Lieut. Daniel Duncan, from Company I to Company B.

—Capt. William H. Clapp, Sixteenth Infantry, relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Fort Berthold Agency, N. D., will proceed to the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., and assume charge, relieving Capt. Penney, Sixth Infantry.

—Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, Second Infantry, has been ordered to report for assignment to a station to the commanding General, Department of the Platte.

—Transfers in the Ninth Infantry—Lieut. William A. Campbell, from Company A to Company K; Lieut. Thomas W. Darrah, from Company K to Company A.

—Capt. Charles G. Penney, Sixth Infantry, will join his company.

Navy.

—Lieut. Spencer S. Wood's orders have been modified to temporary duty at torpedo station prior to reporting for duty at Bristol, R. I.

—Passed Assistant Engineer W. N. Little has been detached from the Philadelphia, ordered home, and will take three months' leave.

—Commander John McGowan has been ordered to special duty in connection with the Bureau of Navigation.

—Assistant Engineer S. E. Moses has been detached from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Pinta.

—Lieut. C. H. Harlow has been ordered to the Library and War Records Office, Navy Department.

—Ensign G. W. Williams has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard.

—Ensign F. B. Sullivan has been ordered to steel inspection at Munhall, Penn.

—Ensign Cleland Davis has been ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance, Nov. 20.

BROOKLYN'S SEWERAGE SYSTEM

Commissioner A. T. White Reports That He Has Completed 81.26 Miles of Sewers in Two Years.

Commissioner Alfred T. White of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, who Saturday made public the work so far accomplished during his term of office in the matter of paving streets, yesterday reported to Mayor Schieren on the work done in his department of sewer construction. It is as follows:

The Hon. Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn:

Dear Sir: In relation to the work of sewer construction. When you took office there were 434.27 miles of completed sewers in Brooklyn. During 1895 there will be completed, if the weather holds good:

Pipe sewers	51.18 miles
Brick sewers	5.22 miles
Total	56.40 miles
Total estimated cost, exclusive of

A DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURT

An Accused Murderer Shows How the Crime Was Committed — Interpreter Acts as the Victim.

There was a fine bit of dramatic action yesterday in an otherwise uninteresting murder trial before Judge Fitzgerald in the Court of General Sessions. The defendant was Antonio Caldaro, charged with killing Michael Pasento during a free fight at 345 West Broadway on Aug. 4 of this year.

The killing took place in the rear yard during a quarrel caused by Caldaro's criticism of the singing of the dead man. Caldaro swore that he stabbed Pasento in self-defense.

In describing the manner in which the murder was done, Caldaro stood up in the witness chair and used Interpreter Morassi as a substitute for Pasento. There was a short scuffle between Caldaro and the Interpreter, when Caldaro ran his hand into his pocket and, in a flash, produced a knife.

With another quick motion, he apparently buried the knife in the abdomen of the interpreter. Again and again he repeated the blow, while the interpreter grasped his throat as Pasento was supposed to have done.

The mimic murder was done with such fierce energy and strong dramatic force that Judge Jury, and spectators were carried away. From the spectators' seats, filled with Italians, came several ringing exclamations, showing the sharp interest that had been aroused.

Caldaro and the interpreter when they resumed their seats were hot and breathless. They were given a chance to cool off and counsel on both sides summed up.

The jury, after two hours' deliberation, found the defendant guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

IN FAVOR OF MUTUAL RESERVE.

Its Reapportionment Sustained—Motion for Injunction Denied.

Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court yesterday filed an elaborate and exhaustive opinion denying the application of Isaac L. Seymour, in the test case brought to enjoin the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association from collecting its premiums as recently reapportioned.

The Judge refers at length to the nature of the organization of the association, as being based upon the co-operative or assessment plan, and duly incorporated under the laws of this State.

The plaintiff Seymour claimed to have been a member of the Association since October, 1881. He objected to the recent reapportionment of rates adopted by the Association, and claimed among other things, that he was not bound by the Constitution. He also claimed that the Directors of the Association had no power to alter the rate of assessment imposed at the time he joined the Association in 1881.

In denying the application for an injunction, Judge Beekman said:

"The defendant contends that the certificate of membership standing by itself does not completely measure the rights and duties of the parties, but is to be read in connection with the defendant's constitution, which was framed by its members, and in the adoption of which the plaintiff therefore had a voice.

"This states with sufficient accuracy the question upon which the plaintiff's right to the injunctive relief for which he asks depends. If the terms of the constitution of the defendant, the board of directors is authorized to fix and determine rates of assessments, admission fees, and annual dues, and to adopt such other rules and regulations as they may deem best for the interests of the association. The increase of assessment complained of is the result of a change of policy on the part of the defendant, pursuant to a request or suggestion on the part of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, which was put on the ground that it was inequitable that the assessment should be based upon the age of the member at the time he entered the Association, and that the safer and more equitable rule would be to predicate the amount of each assessment upon the age of the member at the time the call is made. The change of plan is made with the warm approval of the insurance department of this State, and of similar departments in other States where the defendant transacts its business, so that the question can arise as to the reasonableness of the action of the defendant.

"* * * But there is another ground or aspect of the case on which it it claimed that no injunction should issue. Section 56 of Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, provides as follows: 'No order, judgment, or decree providing for an accounting, or enjoining, restraining, or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any domestic insurance corporation, or appointing a temporary or permanent receiver thereof, shall be made or granted otherwise than upon the application of the Attorney General on his own motion, or after his approval of a request in writing therefor of the Superintendent of Insurance, except in an action by a judgment creditor, or in proceedings supplementary to the same.'

"The injunction asked for, if granted, would involve an adjudication which, in effect, would compel the defendant to abandon a fundamental principle upon which it now conducts its enormous business. The company could not discriminate in favor of the plaintiff against his fellow-members similarly situated; and further, it may not be doubted that, if an injunction should be issued in this case, a large number of the other members of the corporation would apply for and be entitled to have similar restraining orders, which would result in a most serious interference with its entire business. The contention, therefore, of the counsel for the defendant, that this case comes within the statutory prohibition above referred to, has great force, and is of sufficient weight in itself to justify the Court in refusing to grant a preliminary injunction."

WANTS MISS FORSTER RESTRAINED.

Banker Cantoni Feels that He Has Been Sued Enough.

Salvatore Cantoni, the Wall Street banker, has been having a lively time of it for years past defending and compromising a miscellaneous assortment of suits brought against him by Mrs. Elsa Brennan, otherwise known as Elsa Forster. He has grown tired of the process, and recently secured a temporary injunction in the Superior Court restraining the woman from hauling him into the courts any more. A suit to make this temporary injunction permanent was tried yesterday before Judge Gildersleeve.

Mr. Cantoni was not on hand, Charles W. Brooke representing him as counsel in the action. The defendant, however, appeared in person. She is a well-preserved, rather stout woman, of thirty-eight or forty. She was well dressed, and followed the proceedings closely. Mrs. Brennan alleged that Mr. Cantoni was the father of her two children, and she sued him for damages.

Mr. Cantoni declares he made a settlement with the woman on May 21, 1892, of all claims she might have against him. In violation of this settlement, he said, she brought a suit against him eight days later to recover $250,000. This suit, the banker says, he also settled, by paying the plaintiff $6,000 for a general release.

A third suit was brought by Miss Forster to recover $170,000. She alleged that he agreed to give her $5,000 a year for life and to provide for the children. To this action Cantoni set up a general denial, and then he secured the preliminary injunction restraining her from bringing any more actions against him.

C. A. B. Pratt, a lawyer, was the first witness called by Mr. Brooke. Mr. Pratt identified an affidavit in which Mrs. Brennan, in his presence, had declared that she had secured an absolute divorce from Dr. Daniel S. Brennan, in 1884, by threats. He also acknowledged having received large sums of money from Mr. Cantoni in consideration of her silence, and that her children were not the children of the banker.

Mr. Brooke followed this evidence by introducing a number of general releases executed by Mrs. Brennan.

The case will be continued to-day.

A BIG CASE ADJOURNED.

The United States Sues to Recover $200,000.

The case of the United States against the North American Commercial Company of California to recover $214,293.37 due since April 1, 1895, on a contract for the exclusive right of taking fur seals on the Islands of St. George and St. Paul, was called for trial yesterday before Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court. Carter & Ledyard appeared as counsel for the company, and Assistant United States District Attorney Ely for the Government.

Counsel for both sides say that the case was one of such importance that the trial cannot possibly be completed during the present term of the court.

The Government leased to the North American Commercial Company for twenty years from May 1, 1890, the exclusive right to take seals in Alaska Territory for an annual rental of $60,000, and a tax of $2 upon each fur seal taken. It is alleged that during the year ending on April 1, 1895, 16,031 skins were taken, making $32,062 due in addition to the year's rental of $60,000 and $122,236.37, a percentage on the value of the skins, according to the agreement, making the total of $214,293.37 sued for.

The defendant company says that under the assumed authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the natives on the islands during that year killed 7,500 seals, of which the company was deprived. Owing to the intricacies in the case, it was adjourned to the next term of court.

NEITHER SIDE SATISFIED.

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It is not often that both sides to a suit object to a verdict rendered by the jury, and announce in one breath that they will appeal. In the Superior Court, before Judge Freedman, this curious and unusual spectacle was presented yesterday when the jury that has been trying the suit of Laura C. Davis, as administratrix of the estate of her husband, Samuel R. Davis, against the Union Railway Company for the loss of Mr. Davis's life, returned a verdict for $463 in favor of the plaintiff.

David Welch, counsel for the plaintiff, considered the verdict too small and asked for a new trial. Before Judge Freedman could pass upon the application, counsel for the railway company also moved for a new trial. The company's lawyer said he considered the verdict too large, and thought it should have been in favor of the defendant. Judge Freedman denied both applications for a new trial, and counsel for each side declared he would appeal.

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Scott Coal and Ice Company in Trouble.

Mrs. Mary Scott has obtained from Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court, an order to show cause why there should not be a receiver appointed for the Scott Coal and Ice Company, and an injunction against her husband, John Scott; Stephen A. Dutton, and Simeon W. Dutton, restraining them from disposing of any of the assets of the company pending the application.

The company was incorporated last March, with a capital of $150,000, of which the plaintiff says she owns stock to the value of $148,000. She lives at 386 St. Nicholas Avenue, and her husband is the President of the company.

Mrs. Scott says that previous to the incorporation her husband was engaged in the ice and coal business at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and that he was introduced to the Duttons by a lawyer named Daly. The Duttons said that they were worth over a million dollars, and agreed to take stock in the concern and pay all its debts, not to exceed $50,000.

Both Scott and his wife say that the Duttons failed to do this, and that they converted funds of the company to their own use. Mrs. Scott says that the company is insolvent, has debts amounting to over $50,000, and that there are six suits against it by creditors. She merely makes her husband a co-defendant for form's sake, Mr. Scott in reality being the main figure on the plaintiff's side of the suit.

The Divorce Will Be Granted.

Ernest H. Luebers, Jr., yesterday sued his wife for an absolute divorce, before Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court. He named five co-respondents, and piled up such a mass of testimony that the Court said a decree would be granted. The defendant is at present, it is said, living at 186 State Street, Albany.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution, Margaret Knapp, received the marked attention of the Court in a manner that probably made her wish herself a thousand miles away.

"After all you have testified to here, came to your knowledge, that I was to you continued to associate with this woman?"

The witness looked flurried. After a moment's hesitation she said:

"I hardly believed the stories at that time."

Counsel for the defendant hastened to her rescue, saying:

"If your Honor is satisfied with the evidence we will not proceed any further."

"It is the witness I am not satisfied with," was the answer of the Court. "You need ask her no further questions."

Miss Knapp left the stand and the courtroom in a hurry, her face aflame with blushes.

The Contest Discontinued.

A contest that was begun some time ago over the will of Charles J. Fagan, who died last February, leaving an estate of $200,000, was discontinued yesterday before Surrogate Arnold.

By his will, executed on Jan. 7, 1882, Fagan left all his property, with the exception of $2,000, to four of his sisters. To another sister and brother he left $1,000, stating in his will that his reason for this discrimination against them was that they had, when in business difficulties, repeatedly obtained money from him. Fagan suffered from melancholia for many years, and was in 1879 confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum.

John H. Fagan and Mary R. Loughman, the brother and sister of the testator, who received only $1,000 each, contested the will on the ground that it was executed when the testator was of unsound mind and under the influence of the other sisters and brothers. The contestants yesterday withdrew their objections to the will, without prejudice to their renewing them at some future time.

She Calls Her Husband a Brute.

Mrs. Madaline Troy says her husband is a brute. The husband, John J. Troy, declares he is nothing of the kind. He insists, instead, that he is a victim of too much mother-in-law. He says he eloped with his present wife four years ago, when he was twenty and she was eighteen, and her parents have never forgiven him. They now seek to separate them.

Mrs. Troy is the daughter of Ramando Braguglia of the well-known firm of restaurant keepers, Braguglia & Carreno, 13 Broadway. She yesterday asked Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, to grant her a separation, alleging that Troy, who is connected with the Commercial Cable Company, had treated her cruelly. Judge Dugro refused to grant a decree, saying that he thought the young people, if given a chance, would become reconciled. In the meantime, the husband is to pay her a stipulated sum per week, and she is to live with her parents.

A Secretaryship in Dispute.

Oscar Thorn and Jeremiah Pangburn have gone to legal war over the office of Secretary of the Retail Coal Exchange. Their respective claims to the office were submitted to Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court.

Robert A. B. Dayton, counsel for Thorn, said that his client had been legally elected Secretary of the Exchange at an election held on Dec. 21, 1894, by receiving a majority of the votes cast. Notwithstanding this, the lawyer declared Pangburn unlawfully usurped the office of Secretary.

James King Duffy, counsel for the defendant, denied that Thorn had been elected to the office or had received a majority of the votes cast.

Judge McAdam took the papers and reserved decision.

Called an Habitual Drunkard.

Mrs. Florence S. Striker has been declared an habitual drunkard. She is the wife of Elsworth L. Striker of 137 Broadway, and formerly lived with her husband at Toms River, N. J.

On application of Howe & Hummel, counsel for the husband, Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday appointed Mr. Striker committee of the person and estate of his wife.

The Court directed the husband to file a bond of $2,000, and confirmed the action of a Sheriff's jury in finding Mrs. Striker incompetent to manage her own property. Mrs. Striker is worth $10,000, and is a granddaughter of Edmund Waring.

Will Recommend Her Discharge.

Assistant District Attorney Townsend will to-day recommend the discharge of Bessie Fairbanks, who shot Isaac A. Cochrane in a restaurant at Sixty-seventh Street and Third Avenue March 6.

Col. Townsend had asked Dr. Robert C. Newton to look into the mental condition and history of Miss Fairbanks. The doctors reported that her mother had died in an insane asylum, and that other members of the family had shown evidences of insanity. Previous to the shooting the woman appeared on the streets one day bare footed and apparently mentally deranged.

She and Cochrane, a wealthy real estate dealer, had known each other some time before the shooting. Cochrane recovered, but lost the sight of one eye. Bessie was declared insane and sent to the Matteawan Asylum. She was discharged as cured Sept. 4, and brought back here and committed to the Tombs.

W. E. D. Stokes's Expensive Excuse.

Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court yesterday, fined W. E. D. Stokes $100 for non-attendance for jury duty on Oct. 7. Mr. Stokes sent down a letter through some other person, saying that he had met with an injury, but letters are not accepted as excuses from jury duty.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Louis Erichs, a former bookkeeper for Thomas McMullin & Co., wholesale wine dealer, 44 Beaver Street, was sent to the penitentiary for one year by Judge Allison in Part I., General Sessions yesterday, as his plea of guilty to a charge of forgery. Edward G. Roache, representing the firm, stated that Erichs had embezzled about $1,000 between last February and May by means of false entries. When the firm had the books examined Erichs disappeared. He was later arrested.

—The Clerk of the Court of General Sessions yesterday sent to Albany for the Court of Appeals a printed transcript of the proceedings of the court that found Maria Barberi guilty of murder, for killing Domenico Cataldo. The court is to pass on the appeal for a new trial next month. Maria is now at Sing Sing Prison. She was sentenced to death by Recorder Goff.

—The will of Philip Ebling, the brewer, who died on Oct. 12 last at 128 Caldwell Avenue, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $157,000 real and $260,000 personal property. By the will, dated April 8, 1893, the income of the entire estate is left to the widow, Catherine, during her lifetime, and on her death it is to be divided equally among the five children of the deceased.

—Maud Lascelles obtained an order from Judge Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a commission to examine certain witnesses in Georgia, in a divorce action that she has brought against her husband. The husband is now in the convict camp of the Green Lumber Company in Georgia, where he is serving a sentence for forgery.

—Judge Allison, in Part I. General Sessions, yesterday discharged on his own recognizance, Edward Eden, the real estate dealer of 194 Broadway, who was indicted on April 16, charged him with stealing a two-hundred-and-seventy-five-dollar pair of diamond earrings from Barton & Rice, jewelers at 20 John Street.

—Mary O'Hearn of 500 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for having violated the excise law, was yesterday granted a temporary stay pending the decision of her application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which is under consideration by Judge Beach.

—Judge Lawrence has handed down a decision in the Supreme Court in favor of the Etna Insurance Company in its suit against the Mayor, &c., to recover taxes paid on bank stock held by the company for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888. The company asserted that the assessments were illegal.

—Judgment by default for $34,170.10 against Port Richmond and Prohibition Park Electric Railway Company of Staten Island, was filed yesterday, in favor of Ernest Hall, the receiver of J. C. Thompson & Co., for money advanced between May, 1892, and March, 1895.

—John Conley, through his counsel, J. Gray Boyd, got a writ of certiorari yesterday from Judge Beach, annulling the action of Stevenson Constable, the Superintendent of Buildings, by whom Conley was discharged as an Inspector on Aug. 25 last.

—Judge Beach, in the Supreme Court yesterday, signed an order discontinuing a suit brought in this State by the Bank Commissioners of California against the Pacific Bank of San Francisco.

—John M. Ward of 11 Pine Street, the ball player, was sworn in before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday as an attorney at law, and admitted to practice in the Federal courts.

—John Delahunty has been appointed receiver by Judge Beach in the sequestration proceedings against George W. Proctor Knox, whose wife, Eleanor, is suing him for a divorce.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 11—Charles E. Simmons, trustee, et al., appellants, vs. the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad Company et al., and

No. 12—The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company, appellant, vs. Charles E. Simmons, trustee. Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Iowa.—Decree reversed at the cost of the appellants in No. 11, and cause remanded, with directions to enter a decree in accordance with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Shiras. Justice Brewer took no part in the hearing or decision of this case.

No. 59—The Dr. S. A. Richmond Nervine Company, appellant, vs. S. A. Richmond. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Illinois.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein, in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 32—James Gilfillan et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee et al.

Nos. 46 and 33—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Robert Lamon, administrator, and

No. 34—Robert Lamon, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. McKee.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree reversed and cause remanded for further proceedings to be had therein, in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 35—Henry E. McKee, appellant, vs. Charlotte V. Latrobe, executrix, &c., appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 20—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States. —Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 47—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellants, vs. The United States et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Iowa.—Decree affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 30—The Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis Countryman et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 37—Robert McCormic, plaintiff in error, vs. J. D. Hayes.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings consistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 18—William A. Sweet et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Christian Rachel.—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.—Opinion by Justice Harlan.

No. 638—William Law et al., appellants, vs. the steamship Trave, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 639—Josephine W. W. Upperman, appellant, vs. The Steamship Carib Prince, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 559—Stephen M. Folsom, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Motion for leave to make oral argument granted and cause assigned for hearing on the third Monday in November.

No. 558—John Ansbro, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on the third Monday of November.

Nos. 573 and 574—Warren F. Putnam, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument on the first Monday in January.

No. 772—The Barber Asphalt Paving Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Harrisburg.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit denied.

Ex-parte—In the matter of the Sanford Fork & Tool Company et al, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus to Judge Woods of the Seventh Circuit granted, and rule to show cause awarded returnable on the fourth Monday of November next.

No. 734—The steamship Canturion, &c., appellants, vs. the American Sugar Refining Company, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 775—The Canton Insurance Company (limited) et al., appellants, vs. John Macintyre, Jr., et al., and

No. 758—John Macintyre, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. The Canton Insurance Company (limited), et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit granted.

No. 776—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Angelica Wakelee, and

No. 777—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Pierce B. Cornwall.—Petition for writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 634—Laura P. Duval, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Pullman Palace Car Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit denied.

No. 775—California Fig Syrup Company, appellant, vs. Kate Gardner Putnam, et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

No. 246—Daniel A. Bucklen, appellant, vs. the United States, and

No. 572—Daniel A. Bucklen, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 567—Dan K. Swearingen, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 620—Crawford Goldsby, alias "Cherokee Bill," plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted.

No. 633—Charles Thiede, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the Territory of Utah.—Submitted.

No. 60—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, appellant, vs. the Chicago, Portage & Superior Railway Company, et al.—Argument continued by Milton I. Southard for the appellant and by Thomas Wilson for the appellees.

The call for Tuesday, Oct. 22, will be as follows: Nos. 60, 67, 378, 3 (original), 429, 196, 528 (and 529), 424, 547, 479.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

7—Williams vs. Colorotype Company. 2—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 25—Warth, executor, vs. Mack. 29—Gunn vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 30—Baxter vs. same. 31—McCabe vs. same. 52—Walraven vs. Saunders. 54—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 59—Roberts vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 63—Du Ross vs. same. 73—Weiss vs. same. 74—Gross vs. same. 76—Morgan vs. New-York Horse Manure Company. 78—Cotler vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 82—Mullen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 85—Murtagh vs. same. 86—Morrissey vs. same. 87—United States vs. Lyon. 88—Crossen vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 89—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Syme. 91—Jacoby vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 92—O'Malley vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 98—Johnson vs. same. 109—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Same vs. Bowers. 111—Same vs. Mollenhauer. 115—United States vs. Hepburn. 116—Same vs. same. 118—Cohn vs. Rinaldo. 119—Same vs. same. 120—Davis vs. Roll.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Coxe, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity Calendar.

1—Albany Steam Trap Company vs. Worthington. 2—National Machine Company vs. Brewster. 3—Hummel vs. Guggenheimer. 4—Huber vs. same. 5—Beyer vs. same. 6—Alder vs. same. 7—Reichenbach vs. same. 8—Goldy vs. same. 9—Thompson & Norris Company vs. California Vintage Company. 10—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 11—Salomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 12—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry. 13—Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company vs. Finlay Brothers. 14—Hoff vs. Tarrant Company. 15—McKay & Copeland Lasting Machine Company vs. Bay State Shoe and Leather Company. 16—Read, Holliday & Sons, Limited, vs. Paul Schulze-Berge. 17—Reminder Lock Company vs. Adler. 18—Foster, Paul & Co. vs. Wertheimer. 19—Same vs. same. 20—Bray vs. United States Net and Twine Company. 21—North British Rubber Company, Limited, vs. Jandorf. 22—Volkmann vs. Dehnhoff. 23—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 24—Harman vs. Fahys. 25—Office Specialty Manufacturing Company vs. Cooke & Cobb Company. 26—Matthews & Willard Manufacturing Company vs. Hogg. 27—Same vs. same. 28—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foster. 29—American Reeling and Webbing Company vs. Nicholls. 30—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Crane Company. 31—Essick Printing Telegraph Company vs. New-York Times Publishing Company. 32—W. G. Golding vs. F. Wessel Manufacturing Company. 33—Badgerow vs. Manhattan Trust Company. 34—Mackaye vs. Mallory. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Neufville vs. New-York and Northern Railway. 37—Hostetter Company vs. Becker. 38—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 39—Hostetter Company vs. Bauer. 40—Same vs. Bower. 41—Lissburger vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 42—Hostetter Company vs. Sommers. 43—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway. 44—Shaw vs. Cranford. 45—Maitland vs. Archer & Pancoast Company. 46—Phipps vs. National Conduit Manufacturing Company. 47—Goodenough vs. Cary.

Issues of Law in Suits at Law.—1—Consolidated Electric Light Company vs. Thomson-Houston Electric Light Company. 2—Draper vs. Collier. 3—Outerbridge vs. Downing. 4—Nead vs. Wall.

STATE COURT.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Phillip Schuyler vs. Ernest Curtis et al., appellants.—Motion for respondent for leave to substitute new points granted, appellant to have time to submit new points after argument.

Hecla Consolidated Gold Mining Company vs. W. L. O'Neill, appellant.—Motion by respondent to dismiss appeal.—Motion by appellant to correct and substitute. Court took papers.

H. F. Henry, appellant, vs. Norman Allen.—Motion to send back return to Supreme Court to allow motion for new trial to be there made without prejudice to the present appeal.—John J. Milburn for motion, William H. Henderson opposed.

Mary M. H. Clark vs. Augusta Clark, appellant.—Motion to prefer submitted.

A. D. Shepard vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and Western Union Telegraph Company, appellants.—Motion for reargument submitted.

Louise Carlson vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Motion to amend remittitur submitted.

The People ex rel. the Knickerbocker Press, appellant, vs. New-York City Tax Commissioners. —Argued by Everett P. Wheeler for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents.

In matter of application of New-York City Controller for writ of certiorari vs. D. Lord et al.—Argued by Everett Hall for appellant, D. J. Dean for respondents.

The People ex rel. Rachel Purdy, appellant, vs. New-York City Controller.—Argued, same.

In matter of petition of Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, appellant, vs. John Flynn.—Argued by F. P. Delafield for appellant, Stephen M. Hoyt for respondent.

Maria Isola and another vs. John Weber and another, appellants.—Argued by John J. Fitzgerald for appellants, George H. Hart for respondents.

The People ex. rel Joseph F. Smith vs. Frederick W. Wurster, Brooklyn Fire Commissioner, appellant.—Argued by Howard O. Woodford for appellant, E. F. O'Dwyer for respondent.

Ayland N. Stanford vs. Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association, appellant.—Argued by M. W. Van Auken for appellant, F. H. Kellogg for respondent.

Frances Nathan et al. vs. Edmund Hindricks et al., appellants.—Argued by Thomas W. Butts for appellants, N. Cardozo for respondents.

The People ex rel. Joseph S. Upson, appellant, vs. Charles A. Webster.—Argued by H. B. Halcock for appellant, Howard H. Widner, Assistant District Attorney, for respondent.

Mary Clifford vs. Frederick Kampfe et al., appellants.—Argued by William J. Griffin for appellant, Albert C. Auburg for respondent.

The People ex rel. Louise C. Redfield, appellant, vs. New-York City Excise Board.—Argued by Robert L. Redfield for appellant, Gibson Putzel for respondent.

The day calendar for Tuesday is Nos. 304, 305, 300, 309, 311, 279, 273, 282.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Heard.

Class IV.—2—Goldman vs. Miller. 3—Gedney vs. Gedney.

Class VII.—4—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Hassey. 5—Jacobi vs. Sanger. 6—Innes vs. Musical Mutual Protective Union. 7—Townsend vs. Maxwell. 8—People, &c., vs. Beil. 9—Third National Bank vs. Atlas Iron Construction Company.

Class VIII.—10—Shaler & Hall Quarry Company vs. Ryan. 11—Tooker vs. Fitzsimons. 12—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 13—Matter of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Company. 14—McQuinlan vs. Rogers. 15—Gallagher vs. Baird. 16—Leonard vs. Rothschild. 17—Ochs vs. Morning Journal. 18—Sternglanz vs. Hungerford. 19—Barnard vs. Irving. 20—Williams vs. Wright. 21—Hollister vs. Senior. 22—Kiernan News Agency vs. Consolidated Telegraph and News Company. 23—Same vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 24—Same vs. Hughes. 25—Same vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 26—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association. 27—Lehman vs. Tamsen. 28—Judd vs.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Extension of the Florida East Coast Line to Biscayne Bay.

NEW LINE TO BE OPENED FEB. 1

No Truth in the Reports that a Railway Is to be Built Along the Coral Reefs to Key West —Various Matters.

The extension of the Florida East Coast Railway from West Palm Beach, on Lake Worth, Florida, to Miami, on Biscayne Bay, has given rise to rumors that a line is to be built from Biscayne Bay to Key West. Such a line would have to be constructed along the partly submerged coral reefs for a distance of 100 miles. The project has been talked of as feasible, but H. M. Flagler, who owns the East Coast Railway, has no intention of engaging in any enterprise of that description just at present.

Work on the extension from West Palm Beach to Miami is progressing rapidly. The distance is sixty-six miles, and the contract calls for the completion of the new line by the first of next February. A line of steamers plying between Biscayne Bay and Key West will connect with this road.

Joseph Richardson, General Passenger Agent of the Florida East Coast Railway, has just issued an attractive and instructive pictorial Florida folder.

Mr. Flagler's improvement company at Palm Beach is constructing a fine ocean pier for the convenience of fishermen.

Bondholders Lose Their Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The effort of the holders of the second mortgage bonds, known as the equipment and income bonds, of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad Company to compel the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway Company to pay the bonds met an adverse fate in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad was bought by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Company under a decree made Oct. 30, 1875, and it was not until 1883 that the second mortgage bondholders instituted proceedings to recover on those securities. A judgment by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa, in May, 1889, affirmed the validity of certain of the bonds and declared others to be invalid, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion rendered by Justice Shiras, reversed that judgment and remanded the case, with instructions to dismiss the bill at the cost of the bondholders.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Sir Charles-Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, has submitted a report on the condition of the property to the Directors in London. The result of his critical inspection of the road was, in the main, favorable. At his suggestion the board ordered 1,000 new freight cars, and directed that the unprofitable train service on the Toronto belt lines be discontinued. President Wilson reported that the relations between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific are friendly.

In announcing the engagement of C. M. Hays, to succeed L. J. Seargeant as General Manager, the President intimated that some other changes in the staff were contemplated.

Chicago and Alton Will Not Withdraw.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The Chicago and Alton has decided not to withdraw from the Chicago Railroad Association. It gave notice of withdrawal about two weeks ago, because objection was made to the placing of Alton tickets to points in Iowa, via Peoria, on the rate sheets. A meeting of the various roads interested was held yesterday at Chairman Caldwell's office, with a view of settling the difficulty and avoiding a rate war. After a long and animated discussion, a compromise was effected by putting in the rate sheet all direct points in Iowa reached by the Alton, via Peoria, but keeping off points which have to be reached by indirect routes.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

The volume of freight traffic from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard continues large. Total shipments of dead freight out of Chicago, east-bound, last week were 86,023 tons, as against 88,398 tons in the previous week, and 46,594 tons same time last year. The Lake Shore carried 15,390 tons, the Erie Railway, 11,758 tons; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9,327 tons; Grand Trunk, 8,302 tons; the Pan Handle, 7,804 tons; Wabash, 7,636 tons; Nickel Plate, 7,450 tons; Michigan Central, 7,375 tons; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,593 tons, and the Big Four, 5,361 tons.

Settlers Defeat the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The triangular contest between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, and the settlers, backed by the United States, for title to and possession of certain lands in O'Brien and Dickerson Counties, Iowa, was settled by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day in favor of the settlers and the United States in an opinion delivered by Justice Harlan.

Receiver Burleigh Reticent.

SEATTLE, Washington, Oct. 21.—Receiver Andrew F. Burleigh of the Northern Pacific Railway returned from New-York last night. He declined to impart any information concerning the receivership muddle or as to what will be his attitude toward the receivers for the eastern end of the road. Messrs. Higginbotham and McIlvaine say Mr. Burleigh will report to Federal Judge Hanford to-day concerning the result of his trip.

Price of Reading Coal to Advance.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—It was announced this afternoon that the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company would on Thursday advance the tidewater price of coal 25 to 40 cents per ton, to take effect on that date. It is understood that the company will, on Nov. 1, probably make a corresponding increase. An inline price in this shall be done, it will make the fourth advance since Sept. 25.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Atchison joint Reorganization Committee gives notice to the holders of Atchison stock that more than 99 per cent. of the stock has been deposited, and in view of the small amount of stock still outstanding the committee will allow stockholders, if they desire to participate in the reorganization, to deposit their stock and pay the assessment on or before Nov. 10, 1895.

—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg Junction Railroad Company was held in Pittsburg yesterday. The gross receipts for the year ending June 30, 1895, were $847,807.22, an increase of $77,187.44; net receipts, $213,343.27, an increase of $33,260.02; surplus for the year, $95,853.20. President Thomas M. King and the former Board of Directors were re-elected.

—Deputy Sheriff Henning yesterday received attachment for $25,000 against the Schuylkill Electric Railway Company of Pennsylvania in favor of Anthony F. Holahan on an assigned claim of Charles E. Smith for 5 per cent. commission for services in connection with the sale of $500,000 first mortgage bonds of the company.

—Directors of the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad Company were elected yesterday as follows: H. W. Slocum, W. Vanderhoef, W. N. Dykman, Dr. W. Sullivan, M. Murphy, C. Marshall, G. H. Prentiss, J. Ross Curran, and Sturgis Cadin.

—President C. P. Clark of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road declines to "affirm or deny" the published reports that his company has purchased the Meriden Electric Road.

—An aggregate increase of about 10 per cent. in the year's gross earnings is shown by the recent annual reports filed by the ten principal lines operating in Texas.

—An outlay of $600,000 will be made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in enlarging and improving its shops at Edgemoor.

—Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will hold their annual meeting in Cincinnati on Nov. 21.

—The date of the sale of the Atchison Road, under foreclosure, has been fixed for Dec. 6, in Topeka.

BURGLARS WORKED LEISURELY

After Visiting Col. Crane's Larder and Securing Choice Food, They Selected Much Silverware and Decamped.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Burglars were busy again early this morning in this town, where, for four successive nights, they have visited different houses and have been more or less successful in securing valuable plunder.

They effected an entrance through a cellar window into the country home of Col. A. B. Crane of the law firm of Crane & Lockwood, early this morning. The door at the top of the cellar stairs had not been locked, and so they had easy access to the first floor, where they staid, not venturing up stairs, where the family was asleep.

The thieves took their time evidently, as they ate a hearty supper and drank a large quantity of Col. Crane's best whisky. Then they packed up all of the table silverware, comprising knives, forks, spoons, napkin rings, sugar, milk, tea, and coffee service; saltcellars, &c., so that when the family assembled for breakfast this morning it had to use some common steel cutlery from the kitchen.

The burglars removed a large photograph from a silver frame, carried away the frame, and left the picture lying on a table. They helped themselves to other articles which were easy to be carried, and departed. The value of the property stolen is about $1,500.

The family did not hear a sound from the burglars, and knew nothing of their visit until the servants went down stairs this morning. The men had removed their shoes, as the prints of their stocking feet were plainly visible on the hardwood floors. They also used candles to light themselves about, as was evidenced by the numerous drops of grease on the floor and over every place where they went.

Col. Crane's fine country house is about a mile from the railroad station on the New-York and Harlem Railroad. For the past week or more there have been two camps of tramps in the neighborhood. The tramps begged about the vicinity during the daytime and sat and slept about large fires at night. It is supposed they planned and committed these burglaries, and an effort will be made to discover if they are the guilty parties.

The residents hereabout are getting very nervous over these nightly depredations, and are arming themselves to give the perpetrators a warm reception if they discover them at work. Several of the young men of the neighborhood have agreed to do some night patrol duty in the hope of capturing the thieves, and securing their free board at the State's expense.

WORK FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

Plan to Hold Special Services and Meetings in the Presbyterian Churches and One General Gathering.

The following letter was sent last week to the members of the New-York Presbytery:

New-York, Oct. 16, 1895.

Dear Brother: We send the inclosed plan, indorsed by the Board of Foreign Missions and approved by the Presbytery of New-York, hoping that you will give to this work your very cordial co-operation. The scheme designs the preaching of a sermon upon foreign missions by the pastor or stated supply, Sabbath, Nov. 10, the devoting of the Wednesday evening service Nov. 13 to prayer for foreign missions, the holding of a central meeting in each district Thursday evening, Nov. 14, all culminating in a grand central meeting for the entire city Friday, Nov. 15.

It is not necessary for us to remind you of the crying needs which make such a movement imperative. The condition of our Foreign Mission Treasury, the pleadings of unevangelized millions, the widespread indifference to foreign missions among Christian people, and the criticisms which are now being uttered at this work by a hostile world—these are a few of the facts which are painfully apparent to every one interested in the extension of Christ's kingdom.

This movement has been inaugurated with the prayer that it will be brought to a most successful issue in this city. Furthermore, be repeated, as far as possible, by every Presbytery in the land, that our whole Church may receive a Divine quickening, a new baptism of the Holy Spirit for a more determined and self-denying prosecution of this work so dear to Christ and so vitally important to the prosperity of this Church.

Yours very sincerely,

ANSON P. ATTERBURY, D. D.,
JAMES CHAMBERS, D. D.,
JAMES B. HOADLEY, D. D.,
A. WOODRUFF HALSEY, D. D.,
HENRY VAN DYKE, D. D.,
JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D.,
Executive Committee.

The plan inclosed with the letter, which was originated by Dr. Davies, follows:

1. Let the city be divided into districts, and in each of these districts let there be appointed as Sabbath pastor known for his interest in foreign missions.

2. These District Chairmen, with a Secretary of the Foreign Board, with the Chairman of the Foreign Missionary Committee on Church Missions, shall constitute the Executive Committee, which shall take full charge of the entire movement.

3. It shall be the duty of each District Chairman to form in each district a committee, consisting of pastors and laymen.

4. It shall be the duty of each of these district committees to invite all the pastors or stated supplies in each district to preach a special sermon on Foreign Missions on Sabbath, Nov. 10, and also to make foreign missions the subject for conference and prayer at the next Wednesday evening prayer meeting.

5. It shall furthermore be the duty of these district committees to co-operate in every possible way with the Executive Committee in forwarding the interests of the central meetings, which shall be the objective point of the whole movement, and which shall be held in each district the next Thursday evening, and for all the city—in all probability Carnegie Hall—the next Friday evening, Nov. 15.

Dr. Clark of Boston, President of the United Societies of Christian Endeavorers, and ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, will be the speakers at the meeting, Nov. 15.

WILL PAY ALL PROPER CLAIMS

Temporary Dilemma of the Wheelmen's Protective Company.

The Sheriff has received two claims against the Wheelmen's Protective Company of 26 Cortlandt Street, an attachment for $500 in favor of Charles E. Burnett, and a judgment for $404 in favor of Robert R. and Edward P. Remington, for advertising. The company was organized in April, 1894, for the registration of bicycles.

When a reporter called yesterday at the company's offices, in the Havemeyer Building, Anthony J. Griffin, the President, said that arrangements had been made to settle the Burnett attachment. The Remingtons, he said, had no right to enter their judgment, as the time had not expired, and an answer had been put in. He said the company has assets enough to pay all claims, but has not the cash on hand now. An assessment has been levied on the stockholders to enable the company to raise the cash, and the stockholders are standing by the company nobly.

The company's dilemma, he said, is all on account of an article published in a Chicago paper regarding non-payment of a loss claimed for a bicycle, and a circular extensively circulated by a rival company. The company is taking new business right along.

Two Express Robbers in Jail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 21.—James Robert Barnett and J. Don Farden, who took an express package at Terre Haute containing $16,000, are both in jail here now. Barnett was brought here on Saturday night from New-Orleans, where he was arrested. No money was found in his possession, and he refuses to tell what he did with his share of the $16,000. The detectives who traced him did not discover that he had been spending money freely, and it is suspected that he has deposited the money somewhere, or has buried it. Both men will be tried in the United States court. The Government was able to lay hands on them because the money taken belonged to the Internal Revenue Department.

He Broke the Alderman's Arm.

CAMDEN, Oct. 21.—Aldermen Thompson had his left arm broken to-day in a chase after an escaping prisoner. The Alderman saw the prisoner, William Miller, abusing a colored man, and took him into custody. Miller dashed out of the door of the Alderman's office. The Alderman ran after him, but Miller tripped him, the Alderman falling heavily on his left arm, and breaking it. With his arm hanging limp at his side, the Alderman kept after the prisoner and caught him, after which he put him in jail, and then went to Cooper Hospital, where the broken limb was mended.

Many Hotel Keepers Indicted.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Monmouth County Grand Jury closed its work to-day, after finding 140 indictments. About forty of these are against hotel keepers accused of having sold liquor illegally. A number of these cases are from Long Branch. The majority of the remaining indictments are for assault and battery.

MRS. HALL LOST HER CAT

Came Back to Town and Found It at a Neighbor's House.

BOARD FOR THE ANIMAL DEMANDED

Thus the Angora Figured in Court and Two Women Make Things Lively—The Magistrate Decides for the Owner.

Magistrate Brann spent thirty-five minutes in the Yorkville Court yesterday trying to settle a dispute over the possession of a cat between Mrs. Mary Hall of 59 East Forty-first Street and Mrs. Anna Staubstaudt of 57 East Forty-first Street.

The dispute has agitated the residents of the neighborhood for several days, and many of them were in court when the two women began attacking each other. They kept up their talk until the Magistrate put his hands up to his ears and commanded them to stop.

Mrs. Hall lives in the rear of Mrs. Staubstaudt's premises, and was the possessor of a big cat, strong of lungs, and great in fighting qualities. Mrs. Staubstaudt also has two cats. Mrs. Hall's feline is an Angora, and in addition to his other qualities has such remarkable beauty that Mrs. Hall said some persons in the neighborhood envied her.

She told Magistrate Brann that Mrs. Staubstaudt's cats were of the plain backyard variety. One of them was a male and the other a female. She said that her Angora frequently wandered into Mrs. Staubstaudt's place, and frequently thrashed the latter's black male cat..

"My cat disappeared on June 16," said Mrs. Hall. "I didn't know what became of him. I searched high and low, and had all the little boys in the neighborhood looking for him. All this time the poor animal was imprisoned somewhere. He never staid away from home before during the eight years I owned him, your Honor. Two days after I went away to the country, to be gone for the Summer. Before I went away I left two windows and a door open so that if Tommy came back he could get into the house, and I left orders with two gentlemen friends of mine that the minute he reached the house to ship him to me in the country, but he didn't come back.

"I arrived in New-York last Wednesday, and once more searched for Tommy. On Friday last I learned that Mrs. Staubstaudt had my cat imprisoned in her house. She refused to give him back, your Honor, until I paid his board during all those weeks."

"Have you that woman's cat?" asked Magistrate Brann.

"I have," replied Mrs. Staubstaudt.

"Why don't you give it back?" asked the Magistrate.

"I will tell you, Judge," said Mrs. Staubstaudt, who was represented by Lawyer John H. Whitney of 280 Broadway.

"This cat came to my house almost starved ten days after Mrs. Hall went to the country. The cat never had enough to eat."

"What!" shrieked Mrs. Hall. "How dare you!"

"Yes; you know it," replied Mrs. Staubstaudt.

"You stole the cat," answered Mrs. Hall.

"I thought you accused my sister?"

"You were always jealous of my cat."

"I took your cat in and fed him as an act of charity, and he repaid it by clawing the fur of my dear Benny. If you think so much of Tommy, why don't you pay for his board?"

"You had the company of the animal; what do you want? You will have to give him back."

"I won't."

"You will."

"I won't."

"Stop!" cried out Magistrate Brann, as he jumped from his seat.

"Low many cats have you, did you say, Madam?" asked the Magistrate of Mrs. Staubstaudt.

"I have two," she replied.

"Well, why do you want three? Give this woman back her cat."

"I protest," said Lawyer Whitney. "This woman has a lien on the cat for board, the same as in the case of a stray horse picked up and boarded."

"Pshaw! Pshaw!" said the Magistrate. "If you want to collect for the board of this cat, bring action in the civil court. Go home and get your cat, Mrs. Hall."

"Mrs. Staubstaudt, you return this woman's cat. You have no right to it," concluded the Magistrate.

WHERE DUCKS AND BASS ABOUND

The Birds Are Hunted in All Sorts of Craft — George Lambden Caught an Eighteen-Pound Fish Last Week.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Oct. 21.—There is considerable talk here to-day about the wholesale slaughter of ducks along this shore of Long Island Sound. Hundreds of boats went out yesterday from different places on the Sound.

It is said that there were five or six boats after every flock of ducks. There were rowboats, sailboats, and steam launches. The discharge of the guns sounded like small batteries of artillery. It was not unusual, it is said, to see four guns, or even more, fired at one duck. When the bird fell he was often much discussion to determine to whom it belonged.

Ducks have been seen in considerable numbers for a week or two at the feeding grounds at Green Flats. A few have been seen also on Echo and Pelham Bays. Many hunters were after them all last week.

Persons who were out sailing yesterday said that it was almost miraculous that accidents did not occur from the careless manner in which the guns were handled.

Blackfishing here is at its height. Fishermen yesterday came in with thirty and forty fish each. Striped bass are also being caught in considerable numbers. Town Assessor George Lambden last week caught a bass that weighed eighteen pounds. A number of other very large bass have been captured.

MORMON ELDERS ORDERED TO LEAVE

The Letter Sent Them Turned over to a Superior Court Judge.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 21.—Four Mormon Elders—Robert W. King, Byron Carter, F. E. Smith, and Ezra C. Robinson—brought to Gov. Carr to-day the following letter, signed by citizens, which they had received at New-Hill, this county, where they were endeavoring to establish a church and make proselytes:

To the Mormon Elders: We, citizens of New-Hill and vicinity, acting upon our knowledge of and information as to your religious principles, regard you as a nuisance to the community; therefore we ask you to retire from our community as quietly as you came, and that at once.

It is signed by twenty-seven respectable persons of that section, among them M. D. Bynum, pastor of the Christian Church, and the Rev. D. J. Jennett. Gov. Carr has turned the letter over to the Judge of the Superior Court now sitting here.

Narrow Escape of Ironsides.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Oct. 21.—There was considerable excitement here at noon to-day over the report that Ironsides, the residence of Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, was burning. Smoke could be seen coming apparently from the house, and the fire bells were rung calling the department. A great crowd hurried toward the mansion.

When the firemen arrived they found a spark from a locomotive had set fire to the dry leaves on the lawn, and these in turn set fire to shrubs and brush which have been allowed to grow wild during the past few years. The chemical engine subdued the flames.

Ironsides has always been of interest to the town since Admiral Stewart lived in it, and since its aged mistress was murderously assaulted last Spring it has become of more interest than ever to the people of Bordentown.

Collector for Little Egg Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President to-day appointed James E. Otis of New-Jersey to be Collector of Customs for the district of Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Dwellings and Flats—North Side Property Bid in—The Auction Offerings.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for P. T. Radiker, at about $75,000, the three three-story brick and brownstone dwellings 329 to 333 West Eighty-fifth Street, each 20 by 52 by 100.

Messrs. Stabler & Smith have sold for Miss H. M. Dod, at about $22,000, the three-story dwelling 163 West Ninety-first Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

Mary A. Stillman has sold to William H. Payne, President of the Mount Morris Bank, the three-story and basement dwelling 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

Mr. John W. Gray has sold to Clement March the five-story flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 27 by 100.

Mr. John W. Betts has bought two lots, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and will erect three three-story and basement dwellings on them.

A plot on the west side of Daly Avenue, 81.56 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 101.8 by 104.75 by 100 by 111.18, with frame dwelling, was offered by H. C. Mapes & Co., at the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, and was bid in by the executors, John G. and Andrew Schuhmann, who put up the property, at $6,400. There was no other bid.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smith, auction sale, 33 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, about 350 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.11, three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Talmage, referee, 98 Lewis Street, southeast corner of Stanton Street, 25 by 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $11,030; on prior mortgage, $35,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas McAdam, referee, 105 Park Street, south side, 92.4 feet east of Mulberry Street, 19 by 55.3 by 19 by 54.10, two-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $8,880.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, north side, 166.8 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 56.4 by 88 by jog 5 by 133 by 50 by 133 by jog 5 by 10.6, vacant.

By John T. Boyd, partition sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 356 Bowery, west side, between Great Jones and Fourth Streets, 19.4 by 102.8 by 17 by 108.8, five-story brick building, with store.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, southwest corner, by Metropolitan Street Railway Company, one-story brick storage; cost, $20,000.

No. 323 West Sixty-ninth Street, by James Donovan of 322 West Forty-sixth Street, one-story frame wagon shed; cost, $100.

No. 232 East Forty-ninth Street, by Robert Nilmann, alterations to four-story brick conservatory; cost, $160.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Oct. 21.

BEEKMAN ST, 24; Harris Mandelbaum and wife and Fisher Lewine and wife to John R. Downey $70,000
20TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; same to William Moir..... 45,000
34TH ST, n s, 183.6 ft e of 4th Av, 21x98.5; Frederick C. Train, trustee, to Edward A. Manice..... 35,000
38TH ST, 24 East; Abram C. Bell and wife to Mary L. C. Fisk..... 1
WEST St, 424; Henry Chastain and wife to Marcella Dunn..... 1
BEEKMAN ST, 24; John L. Lieb and another, executors of Louisa A. Lightbody, to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine..... 100,000
23D ST, n s, 385 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; also 89 and 41 West Broadway, ¼-part; George Marcus and Charles Lowenstein, executors of Solomon L. Mayer, to Emily R. Marcus and another..... 34,000
SAME PROPERTY; Siegfried W. Mayer, executor of Benjamin F. Mayer, to same. 34,000
77TH ST, n s, 272.10 ft e of Amsterdam Av, .06x102.3; Franklin Acker and wife to James B. Gillie..... 1
59TH ST, 53 West; William Buhler to Lewis Rosenfeld..... 1
90TH ST, s s, 284 ft w of Central Park West, 21x100.8; John B. Smith and wife to William I. Rosenfeld..... 2,500
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 175 ft s of 83d St, 24.4x80; irregular; William Wuerz and wife to James McKeown..... 10
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 25 ft s of 83d St, 50x80; William Wuerz and wife to William Jamison..... 10
52D ST, n s, 839 ft e of 1st Av, 20x62.9x x60; Ferdinand G. Merckel to Helmuth and Conrad George..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Helmuth and Conrad George to Sophie Merckel..... 14,500
58TH ST, n s, 279 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.4; Cecelie Steiner to Bernhard Metzger..... 1
44TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Joseph Marren and wife to Anna M. Gaffney..... 1
85TH ST, 343 East; Mary Bingham to Theodore Zimmermann and another 12,000
51ST St, 511 East; John R. Downey and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine..... 1
81ST ST, 515 East; John R. Downey and wife to same..... 1
114TH ST, 220 East; Henry Hildburgh, executor, &c., of Lillie Hildburgh to Catharine Hughes..... 10
111TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.1; Leon F. Moore to William Picken. 1
98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Lewis Z. and Emanuel G. Bach to William Fisher..... 10
MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, 50x85; Morris Freundlich and wife to Simon Adler..... 50,000
MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 99.6x irregular; John N. Smith and wife to Benjamin Schelm..... --
MADISON AV, w s, 80.2 ft n of 127th St, 59.8x irregular; the White, Potter & Page Manufacturing Company to John N. Smith..... 1
105TH ST, n s, 380 ft e of 2d Av, 45x100.11; Elizabeth M. Jerring to Max Sommer..... 10,600
LOTS 145, 164, 165, 225, 246, 251, 269, 291, and 396, map of Arden property, East Chester; Matilda Fraser to Lily L. Shirmer..... 10,000
LOTS 120, 121, and 128, same map; same to same..... 3,000
LOTS 192, 220, 247, and 250, same map; William H. Myers to same..... 4,000
LOTS 237, 238, and 519, same map; same to same..... 1
LOTS 250 and 247, same map; Walter W. Taylor and wife to same..... 1
LOT 180, same map; same to same..... 1,200
LOTS 76, 79, 98, 476, 476, and 477, map of Arden property; Charles A. Bucklin to Lily L. Schirmer..... --
GLEBE, LYON, AND DORIS AVS, gore bounded by said avenues, shown on map of Dore Lyons; Anna E. Lyon to Elizabeth Heilman..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 127th St, 99.10x85x39.10x35; Annie P. Smith to John N. Smith..... 10
114TH ST, 10 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Henry Hildburgh to Catherine Hughes... 1
7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 24.11x 75x75x25x99.11 to street x100; the executors of Solomon L. Mayer to Emily R. Marcus..... 8,400
BOULEVARD, s e corner of 125th St, 176.6x75; Joseph E. Weed to Frank L. Smith..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 317 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 100.11; William Picken to Leah F. Moore..... 17,000
7TH AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 149th St, 25x 75, and s s of 149th St, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; S. W. Mayer, executor of Benjamin F. Mayer, to Minnie G. Lowenstein and Emily R. Marcus..... 6,400
147TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 125x99.11; Robert Blackburn and wife to George W. Ruddell..... 42,500
102D ST, 10 West; Philip Braender and wife to Herman A. Benecke..... 1
CROTON AV, s s, 120 ft n of Oakland Place, 25x100; James Kenn and wife to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf..... --
ANTHONY AV, w s, 76.10 ft n of Berry St, 17.10x70.6--x76.1; Charles Dexheimer and wife to Thomas J. Dexheimer..... Gift.
BAYARD ST, n w corner of Cambreleng Av, 87.6x50; Martin Meagher to Catharine Meagher..... 1
146TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Michael Vetter to Benedicta Vetter..... Gift.
151ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x116.7; same to same..... 1
DENMAN PLACE, n s, 100 ft e of Forest Av, 50x145.2; Thomas O'Brien and wife to Annie Leahy..... 2,000
146TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Katharine Hughes to Henry Hildburgh..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APFEL, Frederick, to Christian Klaeger; 281 Avenue B, store, &c., 3 years..... $800
BENSON, James J., to Samuel W. Loeb; 1,507 2d Av, store, &c., 1 year..... 570
BERKOWITZ, Sigmund, to Joseph Plapinger; 53 Lewis St, store and basement, 3 years..... 384
OFFNER, Katie, to Elizabeth Jambory; 217 East 3d St, store, &c., three years and seven months..... 666
ROBERTS, James, to Giuseppe Guirriere; 329 East 106th St, 3 years..... 1,320

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to Morris Freundlich; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 116th St, (two mortgages), installments..... $8,650
BENTE, Herman A., to Baruch Kaufmann; 10 West 102d St, 5 years..... 23,000
BARBER, John, to Jemima Henderson; s e s Boston Av, 175 ft s w of Perot St, 5 years 2,600

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Real Estate for Exchange.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE ON BROOKlyn Heights, or on Eighth Avenue (Brooklyn), a handsome modern four-story brick house 26 feet wide, on a corner of
Madison Av., near 75th St., New-York,
worth about $70,000 and mortgaged for one-half. For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (4867) 1 MADISON AV.

Westchester Property for Sale.

FOR SALE.—BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED AT Pelham Manor on the Post Road. A handsome plot of 25 acres, suitable for the erection of one or more handsome houses and also eligible for subdivision into many plots and lots.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

124 AND 126 WEST 91ST ST.,
opposite St. Agnes' Chapel.
Seven rooms, bath, and toilet room; parlors in bird's-eye maple; dining room quartered oak; hard-wood trim throughout; exposed nickel plumbing; tiled bathrooms; hot water supplied; gas and coal ranges; steam heat; private location; rents, $50 to $65.

CLEVELAND.
128 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floor; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
the 3 five-story brick and stone apartments, with lots,
NOS. 332, 334, and 336 EAST 77TH ST.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN
GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of Janitor.

The Westminster,
115 EAST 16TH ST.,
Adjoining Westminster Hotel. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, conveniences and independence of a hotel. HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES.
Parlor, four bedrooms, bath; absolutely fireproof.

THE OMAHA,
Northeast corner 65th St. and Columbus Av.—Elegant apartments of eight rooms and bath; all light and sunny; finished in oak and mahogany throughout; 2,250 square feet to a floor; steam heat, elevator, all improvements. Inquire on premises.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

51 st ST., 417 WEST.—Ten rooms and bath; mantle mirrors; excellent order; $850; keys in 419. JOSEPH CORBIT & CO., 23d St. and 9th Av.

Referees' Notices.

PARK STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—MAURICE LEVY, plaintiff, against DANIEL VALENTI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 24th day of September, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Park Street opposite the centre of a party wall or partition about four inches in width, standing partly upon the lot of land hereby conveyed and partly upon the lot of land adjoining the same on the west, and running thence southerly along the centre of said party wall or partition, and beyond the same forty-four (44) feet ten (10) inches in a straight line to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet ten (10) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street; thence easterly nineteen (19) feet to a point which is fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of Park Street; thence northerly as the premises hereby conveyed are now occupied a distance of fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches to a point on the said southerly side of Park Street, which is ninety-two (92) feet and four (4) inches distant easterly from the easterly side of Mulberry Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Park Street nineteen (19) feet to the place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 105 Park Street.—Dated New-York, September 26th, 1895.

THOMAS McADAM, Referee.

LEVY & STUART, Attorneys for Plff., 13 Chambers Street, New-York City.
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WEST SEVENTY-NINTH STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against HERMAN SCHWERIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee named herein, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by George R. Read, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point situated on the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street distant eighteen feet six inches west of the westerly side of Columbus (late Ninth) Avenue; running thence southerly and part of the distance through a party wall and parallel with Columbus Avenue seventy-six feet and eight inches; thence westerly parallel with Seventy-ninth Street seventeen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall seventy-six feet eight inches to the southerly side of Seventy-ninth Street; thence easterly along the same seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning. The above-described premises lie in Section 4, Block 1,150 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 7th, 1895.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
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MACDOUGAL STREET.—New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—BABETTE COHEN, plaintiff, against VIRGINIA C. CLAYTON et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-third day of August, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned

WAR ON GUTTER BRIDGES

Col. Waring Insists that the Law Must Be Complied With.

MUST NOT BE FILTH COLLECTORS

Those That Can Be Removed to Allow of Cleaning, and Are Not Obstructions, Will Not Be Disturbed.

Col. Waring, the Street Cleaning Commissioner, has been engaged for six months in removing gutter bridges which are not constructed in accordance with the city ordinances and which are not kept clean, and under which filth and rubbish are allowed to accumulate. Over 300 of these bridges have been removed in the last four months and carted off to the incumbrance yards of the Street Cleaning Department. Most of these have been from the streets on the lower east side along Front, Madison, Rutgers, Mangin, Goerck, and Delancey Streets. A few have been removed from in front of buildings in Elm, Worth, and Thomas Streets, in the dry goods district.

A long gutter bridge along the White Street front of the dry goods warehouse of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., on the southeast corner of Broadway and White Street, which had been there unmolested for years, was torn up last Saturday and removed by employes of the Street Cleaning Department. This seizure gave rise to a rumor that Col. Waring intended to remove all gutter bridges. The Commissioner said yesterday that his war was only upon those which were not constructed in compliance with the ordinance, and under and around which filth was allowed to accumulate.

A gutter bridge is a plank placed over the gutter, so as to allow trucks and wagons to back up on the sidewalk. It is a great convenience to merchants in loading and unloading trucks. Under the terms of Section 419 of the Revised Ordinances the Mayor's Marshal issues permits for the placing of these bridges and charges $1 a year for each permit. The ordinance requires that these bridges shall be constructed under the supervision and direction of the Department of Public Works; that they shall be so constructed that they can be easily moved, and that the gutter beneath shall be thoroughly cleaned on Wednesday of each week between sunrise and 9 A. M.

Col. Waring said yesterday that gutter bridges properly constructed so as to allow a free flow of water along the gutter beneath them, and the conditions of the permit in regard to keeping the gutter clean and free from obstructions were not violated, would not be interfered with, but such as were permitted to choke up the gutters and allow the accumulation of dirty water and filth would be removed. When asked as to the removal of the gutter bridge from in front of the warehouse of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., he said he was satisfied that it did not comply with the law, or the conditions of the permit were violated, or it would not have been disturbed.

Thomas F. Galway, the Clerk of Incumbrances of the Department of Street Cleaning, said yesterday:

"The obstruction removed from in front of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s warehouse was in no sense a gutter bridge. It was composed of beams laid in the gutter on a level with the sidewalk, and extending the sidewalk some twelve or fourteen inches, so as to give the firm more room to handle the packing cases on the sidewalk. It encroached upon the roadway, and was not constructed in accordance with the law, as it obstructed the gutter, could not be easily moved, and there was an accumulation of dirt under it. The firm was notified to remove it, and as it failed to do so the employes of this department tore the beams up and removed them to the yard at First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street."

H. P. Sweetser, of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., said yesterday that he did not believe that the gutter bridge removed by the street cleaning employes was in any sense an obstruction or incumbrance.

"It consisted merely of planks about eight inches wide," he said, "and was intended simply to give us a better opportunity to comply with the requirement of the Police Commissioners to allow a passageway of four feet on the sidewalk for pedestrians. The firm never received any notice in any form whatever that the gutter bridge was an obstruction or violated the law in any way. Naturally, the removal of it was in the nature of a surprise. We shall do nothing in the matter until we ascertain what our legal rights are in the premises."

CASES ADVANCED BY THE SUPREME COURT

A Number of Matters Relating to Taxation to be Given an Early Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Chief Justice Fuller, in the United States Supreme Court today, announced the advancement on the calendar for an early hearing of numerous cases, mostly appeals in criminal cases, in which the United States is a party. Among them were the following of more than ordinary interest:

Doris, receiver, vs. the Elmira Savings Bank, a case involving the right of a savings bank to receive from the assets of a failed National bank any deposit it may have in full, as against the claims of other depositors—first Monday in January.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company vs. the State of Kentucky, involving the question of the power of the railroad company to lease or purchase the Cheaspeake and Ohio Southwestern Railroad—first Monday in January.

The Central and Southwestern Pacific Railroad Company vs. the State of California, tax cases—first Monday in January.

The United States, ex rel Long, vs. Lochran, Commissioner of Pensions, the famous case presenting the question whether or not a pension is a vested right in such a sense that it cannot be diminished by the act of the Commissioner of Pensions—third Monday in January.

The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Taggart, auditor, &c., the Indiana corporation tax law case—third Monday in January.

The Tennessee Bank and Insurance Company, tax cases, thirteen in number, to be heard as one case—first Monday in January.

The cases involving the Moore irrigation law of California and affecting the validity of between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000 of bonds—first Monday in January.

The Arkansas corporation tax cases were restored to the docket for argument and set down for a hearing on the first Monday in January.

The case of the Mining Companies vs. the Gold Miners' Union, growing out of the labor troubles of 1894 in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, was advanced under the rule providing for such action where the case presents a question of jurisdiction, but no date was fixed for its hearing.

Wilson H. Jenkins, attorney for Sheriff Barrett of Camden County, N. J., to-day moved the Supreme Court to advance for an early hearing the appeal of Theodore Lambert, the condemned murderer, from the judgment of Judge Shiras of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, refusing him a writ of habeas corpus. The Court took the case under advisement.

AN ACQUITTAL FOR MULLINS

The Furniture Man Found Guiltless of the Charge of Conspiracy.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 21.—John Mullins, the furniture dealer, charged with conspiracy to defraud the State, was to-day acquitted by a jury.

The charge of which Mullins was acquited grew out of an investigation by the State Senate last Winter. The Investigating Committee, reported that Bernard J. Ford had, as Superintendent of the State House, entered into a conspiracy with Mullins by which Mullins supplied the State House with furniture at exorbitant prices. Ford has disappeared.

Mullins was on the stand in his own defense to-day, and entered a general denial to the charges again him, and the evidence in support thereof.

The jury was out but half an hour when it returned with a verdict of acquittal.

The Minnesota in Vineyard Sound.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The United States steamer Minnesota, which is being towed here from Brooklyn by the steamer Santuit, anchored off Nobska, Vineyard Sound, at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon, where she will probably remain until to-morrow morning.

CANNOT FIND ITS CASH CAPITAL

Superintendent Pierce Directs the Attorney General's Attention to the State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—State Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce to-day called the attention of the Attorney General to the New-York State Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York. His action in so doing was based upon a report made to him last Friday by Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Vanderpoel, who examined the company with a view solely of ascertaining whether the capital stock of the company had been paid in originally in accordance with law. In closing his report report Mr. Vanderpoel said:

I can discover nothing from the records of the corporation which amounts to evidence of the paying in of the cash portion of its capital, as required by law. All that I have found bearing upon this point are the book entries to which reference is made in the testimony of the company's Secretary.

The affidavit of the President and Secretary, made at the time of this company's incorporation, it will be noticed, certifies to the fact that no portion of the capital stock has been "advanced to said corporation by any person, partnership, or corporation, for the purpose of being used as such capital on the organization of said corporation."

As both the President and Secretary of the company now state in their testimony that the drafts drawn by the insurance company on its policyholders, who were supposed to have paid in the cash portion of its capital, have never been accepted by the persons upon whom these drafts were drawn, it must follow that the cash portion of the capital represented by these unaccepted drafts must have been advanced to the corporation for the purpose of being used as such on the organization of the corporation.

If it has been so advanced, the affidavit of the company's officers is in conflict with the facts, and the provisions of the insurance law have not been complied with. I believe this to be the case. If it be held that that which has transpired in the alleged paying in of the cash portion of this corporation's capital is regular and proper under the law, it must yet be shown where the $40,000—the amount of this cash capital—now is. The corporation's books and records indicate that this sum must still be in the possession of the insurance company.

Mr. Vanderpoel suggested that the Superintendent present the facts in the case to the Attorney General in order that he might take such action as might be necessary to make clear in the fact that the capital stock of the New-York State Fire Insurance Corporation of New-York City had been paid in in the manner required by law.

MRS. GORDON BURIED IN STAMPS

Her Letter Chain Has Reached England with Astonishing Results.

AURORA, Ill., Oct. 21.—Edna Brown Gorman of Kaneville and her famous letter chain for cancelled stamps have come into public notice again.

The volume of letters which the chain had caused to pour into the little Kaneville Post Office, for a time at the rate of 1,000 per day, had dwindled down to almost nothing until a week ago. Now letters are beginning to come from England, the chain in some way having been put into circulation in that country, and the number received daily is about 500. They are stacked up against the wall, piled in rows, stowed away in dry goods boxes and grain sacks, and a great pile of unopened ones lies in the centre of the large room, the size of a haycrook.

While it is proving a nuisance both to Mrs. Gorman and the Postmaster, in the end it will not be unprofitable to Mrs. Gorman. The cancelled one and two cent Columbian stamps are now catalogued as worth 1 cent each, and she has thousands of them. She has been offered sums for the names of all signatures to letters written in the United States, one offer of $500 for the stamps, several offers for the rare stamps, and other offers for certain portions of each.

She often finds small checks in the letters, but never for a greater amount than $1. A check for $500, received from California several months ago, proved to be bogus.

GREENBURG WILL INVESTIGATE

Its Bonds Were Improperly Given to Coffin & Stanton, Brokers.

HASTINGS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Owing to the reports of irregularities on the part of the Highway Improvement Commissioners, appointed to construct the Warburton Avenue extension from Yonkers north into this village, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Friday, the Board of Town Officers of the town of Greenburg will to-morrow afternoon make an investigation of the whole business at the rooms of the commission here.

From present appearances, it looks as though the town is to be saddled with the paying of something like $100,000 on account of the Commissioners having had dealings with the defunct brokerage firm of Coffin & Stanton, from whom they received worthless securities for the good town bonds, which were issued to pay for this improvement.

The commission is composed of Mayor John G. Peene of Yonkers; John Bolson of Dobbs Ferry, and James J. Treanor of Hastings, against whom Pennell & O'Hearn, the Yonkers contractors, instituted mandamus proceedings to compel the payment of a balance of $19,886 for work done, and, on account of their failure to pay, caused the work to be stopped a few months ago.

JAMES L. TAYLOR FILES A PROTEST

Says Republicans Have No Right to Nominate an Assemblyman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 21.—James L. Taylor, a citizen of the town of Greenburg, Westchester County, has filed in the County Clerk's office a protest against the filing of any certificates of a regular Republican nomination, or one purporting to be made for the purpose of filling a vacancy in the Second Assembly District of Westchester County, on the ground that the time for filing the same has elapsed, and if an attempt is made to file a certificate to fill a vacancy it is irregular, as no vacancy has occurred or exists.

Mr. Taylor is the editor of a Republican newspaper in the village of Dobbs Ferry, in the town of Greenburg, which is now, under the new apportionment, in the Second Assembly District. This protest is in the interest of Moses R. Crow, the independent Republican candidate for member of the Assembly.

Mr. Crow holds that the Republicans have left the matter of making a nomination, until now it is too late, and, if it should be so decided, John Sheehan, the Democratic candidate, would have a walkover. So he steps in as an independent candidate, with the requisite number of signatures to his petition, all of which have been filed.

BASIS FOR CHARGES OF BRIBERY

Somebody Told the Seamstress, and She Told Somebody Else.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The investigation by the Committee of Aldermen appointed by the Mayor into the alleged bribery of an Alderman by an applicant for a position in the Fire Department ended this afternoon in a fizzle. Mr. Hubbard, who made the charge, gave the name of James Johnston, a Republican nominee for Alderman, as his informer. Mr. Johnston said he got the news from Mrs. Catherine Durkin, who is a seamstress in Johnston's family. Mrs. Durkin said she got the statement from Thomas Rohan, who had made the application. Rohan took the stand and said that he never made any application. He said he told Mrs. Durkin in a laughing manner that he could not get on the department because he didn't have "long green" enough. He didn't mean anything. Rohan was nervous when giving his testimony.

Condition of New-Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—W. T. Thornton, Governor of New-Mexico, reports that the population during the year has not materially increased. The total bonded indebtedness of the territory up to July 25, 1895, was $907,800. There have been no railways built in the territory during the last year, but there are several projected ones. Stock raising is in a prosperous condition, and wool shipping has been carried on extensively.

Gov. Thornton states that the various mining industries in the territory are reviving.

Pardoned by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The President has pardoned Benjamin Williams, a District of Columbia convict, sentenced to six years in the Albany Penitentiary for larceny, basing his action on the certificate of the physician that the convict is in the last stages of consumption.

E. M. SHEPARD ACCEPTS

His Letter Delivered to the Reform Democrats of Brooklyn.

FORCEFULLY STATES HIS POSITION

If Elected Mayor He Will Administer the City's Affairs Independently and Resolutely for Her People, Not for a Party.

Edward M. Shepard, leader of the Reform Democracy of Brooklyn, yesterday issued his letter of acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination, tendered him unanimously by the City Convention of that organization.

Mr. Shepard had already verbally assured the Notification Committee that he would stand as the reform Democratic candidate for Mayor, but his formal letter of acceptance had been awaited with great interest, as it was known that he would set forth his position on the subject of the city government in positive terms.

Mr. Shepard, in his letter, deals with all the live issues in Brooklyn in detail. He scores, among other things, the new bridge terminal, and fully outlines his policy.

The letter is as follows:

172 Congress Street, Brooklyn.

Gentlemen: I have already told you that I accepted the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn tendered me by the Reform Organization of the Democratic Party. I now state the reasons which make it seem to me a clear duty to welcome the honor and assume the burden which the decision of my political associates has brought me.

Brooklyn is a great business, industrial, and social institution. The difficulty and complexity of the problems involved in its government far surpass those of modern railroad or industrial corporations. Public sentiment and political motives and prejudices are inextricably tangled with the purely business or administrative questions with which its chief officers must deal. The Mayor lives and moves, whether he will or not, in an atmosphere of popular and even party opinion. It belongs to him and his associates in administration to pave the streets of this city of eleven hundred thousand people; to secure for it adequate bridge facilities over the East River, and cheap and efficient rapid transit to outlying districts like Queens, Newtown, Flatbush, and the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth Wards; to guard and establish its health conditions; to reclaim the regions of Newtown and Gowanus Creeks and the flooded districts, as they can and should be reclaimed, from the nuisances which, to the shame of Brooklyn and its public officers, have made wastes of important industrial and residential quarters; to extend and enlarge its sewer system; to maintain and increase its parks; to secure rapid transit without unnecessary and wanton destruction of the beauty, convenience, and safety of its streets, and without reckless and unjust disregard of the rights of abutting owners; to provide school instruction for all its children, but not to forego the tonic and elevating influence which excellent high schools exert upon the standard of lower grades, the exercise of that influence being perhaps the chief office of free high schools; to provide efficient fire and police services; to enforce order; to deal with the many difficult laws and regulations, some well considered, some ill considered, some supported, and some condemned by local public sentiment.

The Mayor's Responsible Duty.

All of these things are within the scope of the Mayor's responsible duty. But, when these duties must be performed, subject not only to the limit of the tax rate and other business conditions, but subject quite as much to the restrictions of a two-years' term, to the astuteness, and even cunning, of active politicians unconcerned with the public welfare, to the embarrassments and animosities which patronage brings, to the harassments and menace of legislative interference, to the occasional indifference or possible caprice of citizens, like ourselves, busy in private affairs, and to the thousand other constructions of public and political life—it is clear that the difficulties of municipal administration vastly surpass those incident to the executive management of private undertakings, even those of a colossal scale, for instance, as the Pennsylvania Railroad.

And yet our treatment of municipal administration in Brooklyn has frequently been such as would have been deemed gross incompetence or worse in private business. We have permitted and almost habitually, lesser offices to be looted; we have treated greater offices as dispensaries of patronage, to be managed by persons only fit for that purpose; we have again and again treated obvious equipment for the performance of the delicate and difficult duties of public life as a positive disqualification to hold public office; we have turned over these serious responsibilities with a sort of impatient contempt to a class of men to whom no great private work would be intrusted.

Natural Advantages Wasted.

Brooklyn has for years reaped, and is now reaping, the normal fruits of all this. Our incomparable natural advantages have been wasted; our great and costly works have often, like the bridge terminals, become positive injuries, instead of improvements; our most valuable public franchises have been given away, or, what is worse, have been sold for prices not paid into the public treasury. What wonder then, at the profound depression of many Brooklyn interests, only partially relieved by better general administration during two years past, and especially by the admirable work of the present Commissioner of City Works?

For me it must remember that the decent and effective performance of the critical and anxious work of municipal administration depends upon local political conditions as completely as a man's health depends upon the quality of his blood. Public offices are filled, directly or indirectly, by public elections; and public elections are conducted, and their results determined, or at least limited, by the action of organized political bodies, independently of regular nominations and organization are notoriously futile. In the long run, the character of our public officers has not risen, nor will it in the future rise higher than the character of their nominations. Until the voters of Brooklyn practically learn this fundamental truth of politics—this essential rule of public life—they will have the rule of corruption and incompetence, sometimes worse, sometimes less, occasionally tempered by a rush of public sentiment, when the happy accident of a fit nomination occurs.

The Enrichment of Bosses.

The citizens of Brooklyn have too long rested content with two sheerly partisan bodies concerned, when honest and patriotic, with party success in the State or Nation rather than with the necessities of a noble and enlightened Brooklyn, and dedicated, when corrupt, to the spoliation of the city and the enrichment of a few political bosses. They should now treat it as their first concern to successfully establish political bodies which, whether or not they shall be partisan on National or State lines, shall genuinely represent and maintain high standards of administration. The tendency has been to swing from excess under ope political name to excess under another political name.

If Republicans have misbehaved we have turned them out with an overwhelming vote, which has been taken by the politicians on the Democratic side as practical license for misbehavior on their part quite as bad. When, in turn, we have been Democratic wrongdoing, we have by great majorities turned the Democratic politicians out and put Republican politicians in—and with like result.

The theory of our politics has been destructive, not constructive. The chief effort has been to punish people in office who have misbehaved, and not to bring into power people who have demonstrated their fitness for public service. When we suffer from wrongdoing by one body of men we ought not to be dependent upon a rival body of men whose recommendation is—not that they have a higher standard of political administration—but simply that they have been out of office long enough for their wrongdoing to be forgotten. The average citizen forgets that, if, when the two older organizations are given over to corrupt or commonplace politics, we do not have in existence at least one other organized body of men competent and honest in public affairs, acquainted with one another throughout the city, and ready for a political campaign, we have, as a practical matter, only the choice between present evils suffered from men now in power and the evils apprehended from men out of power. When this is the sole choice, the future of Brooklyn must be dark.

Stand for Better Politics.

The citizens represented by your convention have established such a body. Originally organized in February, 1892, to resist what they deemed an unfit committal of the Democratic Party on the Presidential question, it has remained steadfast and persistent for the right to the present time. Brooklyn had never before known such a body, organized as a political party throughout the city, and prepared, not only to justly find fault, but affirmatively to effect reform. Reformers had often wearied—the cynical politicians of the old Democratic organization were sure we would weary—in reform after a single campaign. No such party organization standing for better politics has exhibited the enduring steadfastness of the Reform Democratic Party. It has set a high standard in politics. It has compelled the other parties to materially raise their standards. It has shown courage. It has refused to be bought with offices. Shall its work continue, or shall it end?

If all the citizens of Brooklyn sharing our belief vote with us this Fall, our candidates will be elected. If they shall be defeated, then, whether Mr. Wurster or Mr. Grout shall be Mayor of Brooklyn, he will be a far better Mayor and his administration far better and safer, if the verdict at the polls shall have demonstrated that the sentiment which the Democratic Reform Party represents is powerful in Brooklyn, is growing and will persist to a triumphant end. If, on the other hand, the citizens of Brooklyn in sympathy with us shall, from the fancy that either one of the other tickets is more likely to be elected than ours, refuse to support our ticket, so that this sentiment shall cease to be in evidence to restrain wrongdoing and to exalt the standard of politics, then they will, in my opinion, have done far more injury to the political and public future of Brooklyn than could be done by any maladministration which may reasonably be apprehended under either Mr. Wurster or Mr. Grout.

The standard which I have set for the performances of the duties of the Mayor of Brooklyn is, I know, far higher than I can, if elected, attain. But I have stated it that I may bring out the truth of the proposition that the welfare of the city depends upon the political conditions which determine the selection of its public officers, and that the increase in the power of the body of men and of the sentiment represented by your convention ought to be the chief concern of our citizens.

Will Be Independent and Resolute.

If elected Mayor, I now intend to be independent and resolute, and to treat honestly and carefully all the interests confided to the Chief Magistrate of the city. Whether in fact I will do so you cannot, however, know from anything which I may now say, when I am a candidate for office. The behavior of a man when he shall be actually vested with official power can be predicted with reasonable certainty only from what is known of him by the public and not from what he believes of himself; from what he has done in the past, and not from what he says in the present. Whether he would resist secret or unfit pressure must be determined from the knowledge of the public whether in the past he has so resisted it. Whether the bait of political promotion would make him disloyal to public interests must be determined by public observation of his behavior in that respect in the past. Whether he would administer Brooklyn upon sound and enlightened principles must be determined by the opinion of the public whether during the years of his participation in public affairs he has seemed to hold intelligently and steadfastly to such principles. Whether, in that office, I can be useful to the interests of this city must be determined from the fact whether I have been, and have been known to be, useful in other public functions with which the public is familiar, whether I have been, and have been known to be, useful to the politics of the city. As to this I may not speak.

But whether my associates on your ticket or myself shall be elected or defeated is, in my opinion, of far less importance to the social and industrial and political welfare of Brooklyn than is the demonstration at the polls in 1895 of the truth that in Brooklyn at last has arisen a solid and enduring political movement, which will reform and elevate both parties, which is growing and growing greatly, which will persist to the end of the work, and which, whether its members be in office or out of office, will accomplish that purification of political conditions upon which depends every public interest they hold dear.

If the people desire that, their votes will secure it. Yours, respectfully,

EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Oct. 21, 1895.

To Messrs. George F. O'Shaughnessy, Thomas F. Davis, James T. O'Neill, Committee of the City Convention, Democratic Party Reform Organization.

Mr. Shepard's letter was delivered to the members of the committee of the City Convention yesterday morning, and was by them at once made public.

SOROSIS DISCUSSES DECORATIONS

A Paper on Home Adornments by Mrs. Hester M. Poole — Overornamentation to be Avoided.

Sorosis held her semi-monthly meeting at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, and discussed the subject of decorations from an ethical, as well as practical, point of view.

The surroundings were admirably suited to the occasion. Sorosis laid aside her outer wraps in the state chamber of the Waldorf, took luncheon in the pretty second-floor banquet hall, and discussed colors in the charming little room opening from the state chamber.

Mrs. Hester M. Poole gave Sorosis a very interesting paper entitled "How Shall We Decorate Our Homes?" She looked at decorations from the planes of manners, morals, cheerfulness, health, and cultivated taste.

Perfect sanitary conditions and a hygienic cuisine, she said, are now considered unavailing if the good temper and artistic possibilities of the home inmates are switched off into side paths by irritating combinations, vulgar tints, and unlovely tones in colors and fabrics.

"Do not overornament your homes," said Mrs. Poole. "Masses of brilliant color should never be used in small private establishments. The place for this is in public apartments, ballrooms, and salons."

She spoke of the primary, secondary, and tertiary, and indicated the conditions under which each should be used.

"Yellow," she went on, "is charming in dark, northern and ill-lighted rooms, where its warmth of color to a certain extent supplies the lack of sunlight. Red gives warmth in Winter, and soft, cool grays are a delight during the hot Summer days. The influence of harmony of color upon the disposition of the individual and its refining tendencies should not be underestimated. The canons of art are intimately connected with ethics."

The paper led to an interesting discussion upon decoration along the lines suggested.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 26 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark.")

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 7:30 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened, on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel;") at 3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Albert Dumois, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 2 PM for Barbados, also South Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Manauense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Manauense";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Hesperides.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Venezuela must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters must be directed "per Grecian Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Capua";) at 7:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Carthagena, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Central America must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem I., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem I.,") *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Avondale, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100. Havel, Th., Oct. 22, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Nv. 16, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

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Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

DIRECT Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO CROSSING.

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Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
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From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
IROQUIS.....Wednesday, Oct. 23
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Oct. 25
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The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
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S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
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O. S. S. Co. N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

Winter CRUISES TO THE Mediterranean and the ORIENT

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, and Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the West Indies and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello. Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the
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Campania, Oc. 26, 10½ AM | Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P. M
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M. | Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A. M. | Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River